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## THE RECESS.

THE dull season is at hand, and there is, this year, some reason for supposing that it will be even duller than usual. The elections are over; the law courts are about to close; "L'Africaine" has been brought out and has gone in again; all fashionable entertainments are at an end; the park is deserted, and the inevitable paragraph about the condition of the grouse is beginning to appear in the columns of our daily contemporaries. This is the time of year at which we are accustomed to find members of Parliament addressing their constituents and rendering an account of their conduct in the House of Commons. But all speechifying of this kind

must have been exhausted at the hustings, and pretexes for political orations will now be very difficult indeed to find. It may fairly be assumed that the constituencies, for the present at least, are satisfied with those whom they have so recently chosen. There is nothing between the electors and the elected that requires clearing up; and, although there are some members of Parliament who will always be ready to talk for the mere sake of talking, we must not expect a very large supply of those "extra-Parliamentary utterances" which, of late years, have formed such a conspicuous feature in the newspapers during the autumn months.

But, while the political, legal, and artistic world is making holiday, there is no cessation in the publication of newspapers. Worse than that, it is precisely during the dull season, when more fortunate persons are reposing from their labours, that the work of the newspaper-writer becomes, in some respects, most severe. It is just because no one else is doing anything that such great exertions are required from him. He has to chronicle and discuss events when no events are taking place. This is like making bricks not only without straw but without clay; but the bricks must be made all the same.

As yet the election speeches have not been quite exhausted,



LANDING OF THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT PLYMOUTH.



though, with the exception of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Lowe, few candidates have said anything remarkable from the hustings. Mr. Gathorne Hardy distinguished himself in a not very creditable manner by calling Earl Russell a cur; and here and there candidates have used slightly unparliamentary language in addressing one another: as, for instance, at Harwich, where Captain Jervis told Mr. Fitzjames Stephen that he was telling a lie; but, on the whole, and in spite of a certain amount of riotous conduct on the part of those classes who are now excluded from the franchise, the elections have passed off quietly and even tamely. No strong popular feeling has been elicited on the subject of reform, nor have reform principles been vigorously attacked by any of the Conservative candidates. While very few persons are enthusiastic in advocating an extension of the suffrage, scarcely anyone, except Mr. Lowe, is absolutely opposed to it. The Government of Lord Derby having itself introduced a reform bill, it is obviously impossible for the Conservative leaders to set their faces against all change in the existing electoral system. Mr. Disraeli has declared in favour of "lateral reform," and the phrase has been adopted by many of his followers, who believe that to extend the suffrage sideways would be to extend the influence of the Conservative party. The true difference between a Conservative reformer and a Liberal reformer is that one wishes to increase the power of the Conservatives, the other the power of the Liberals. The unrepresented brothers and cousins of the actual voters have certainly not asked Mr. Disraeli to constitute himself their advocate; nor is it in consequence of any direct demand for a lowering of the suffrage on the part of those who would profit by such a measure that the mass of the Liberal party are in favour of what has been called "vertical reform." The cries of the non-electors to be admitted to electoral privileges are not very loud in any quarter; but each party wishes to strengthen its ranks, and looks for suitable recruits where they are most likely to be found.

The laying down of the Atlantic cable seemed at one time a promising subject for this uneventful period. But it appears that on board the Great Eastern, where matter for the journalist was really to be found, the presence of journalists is not tolerated. The company has its own historiographer, Mr. W. H. Russell; and we must admit that an abler one than the gentleman actually engaged in that capacity could not have been found. Through him it will speak of its own doings, in its own manner and at its own time; but the directors of the telegraphic expedition have, apparently, not enough confidence in its success to allow the progress of operations to be reported from day to day by independent observers.

If we look abroad for news we still find very little to interest us. The rumour set going a week or two ago as to the revival of the Emperor Napoleon's project for settling the affairs of Europe by means of a congress has not been confirmed. To us it does not appear at all certain that the Emperor Napoleon ever seriously expected that his celebrated proposition would be accepted. He was in an awkward position when he made it, in consequence of the failure, and worse than failure, of the negotiations on behalf of Poland. He could not quietly accept his position, and confess himself outwitted by Prince Gortschakoff. It was necessary to terminate his part in the drama, of which the last scene was being played in a striking and sensational manner. He, accordingly, brought forward a showy, impracticable scheme, under the cover of which he retired. He had not now to deal with Russia alone, but with all Europe; and if Europe would not profit by his friendly counsel, all he could do was to express his regret and assume the air of a superior unappreciated man, whereas his former position, in respect to Prince Gortschakoff, was that of a man who had been insulted. Considering that Austria and Russia refused to send representatives to the Geneva Congress, at which the only matter to be discussed was the possibility of lessening the horrors of war by recognising the inviolability of hospitals and houses containing wounded men in time of war, it is not to be supposed that those Powers would ever consent to discuss such questions as the sale of Venetia or the granting of constitutional rights to the kingdom of Poland. Neither would the Emperor of the French allow the position of the Arabs in Algeria to be made a subject of debate even at a Congress of his own calling. In short, the project was an impossible one; and what was impossible in 1863 is still impossible in 1865.

What an agreeable man to meet in a congress M. Bismarck von Schönhausen would be! The insolence of this Minister seems, if possible, to increase; and if the Prussian Liberals beat him in theory, he certainly triumphs over them in practice. They decline to vote the Budget, but he makes the people pay taxes all the same. They refuse the supplies, but they cannot prevent him from taking them. He, on the other hand, tells them they shall not dine together in public; and they have to go without their dinner. Things have now come to such a pass in Prussia that we may expect news of importance from that quarter, if, during the dull season, all other quarters should fail us.

**DREADFUL SUFFERINGS AT SEA.**—The arrival of a merchant-vessel, the *Naturalist*, Captain Hyde, from Calcutta, brings us information of the sufferings of a ship's crew which rivals in intensity and horror the worst tales of the old navigators. The ship *Van Capellan*, also from Calcutta, had been thrown on her beam ends on her voyage home, and finally foundered in mid-ocean. Some of the crew, sixteen in number, got on board a boat, in which they were tossed about for fifteen days, enduring terrible extremities of hunger and thirst, and were at last forced to feed on the flesh of their deceased companions. Five seamen, the only survivors out of the sixteen, have been brought home by Captain Hyde, who fell in with the boat, and to whose kindness and care it is owing that they have survived the exhausted condition in which they were found.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### FRANCE.

An Imperial decree has been published promulgating the international convention, signed at Geneva in August, 1864, for the care of wounded soldiers on the battle-field.

The results of the municipal elections, as far as they are known, are very favourable to the Government. Nearly everywhere the whole municipality have been re-elected. No official influence whatever was used.

### SPAIN.

The Bishops and clergy of Spain are furious against the Government for proposing to recognise the kingdom of Italy. Episcopal protest after protest pours in; and there is even some wild talk of a reactionary movement in arms to compel the Queen to retrace her steps.

### ITALY.

The Italian Government has received an official despatch from the Spanish Cabinet, wherein Spain recognises the kingdom of Italy. The despatch makes no reservation whatever, and expresses the most friendly feelings, on the part of Spain, towards Italy.

The Florence papers give an account of a shocking act of treachery performed by a band of brigands, who, on pretence of surrendering themselves, enticed some Italian military and civil officers, near the Roman frontier, into the Pontifical dominions, and there murdered them. The papers which publish this statement justly demand whether the flag of France will lend its authority to screen such outrages.

### AUSTRIA.

An Imperial decree has been published, relieving Count Palffy of his position as Governor of Hungary. It is asserted that all the Polish and Hungarian political prisoners will be amnestied, the former on the birthday of the Emperor and the latter on the feast of St. Stephen, the patron of Hungary.

The resignation of Archduke Rainer as President of the Austrian Ministry was made known on Tuesday by an Imperial decree, in which the Emperor expresses his satisfaction at the zeal and devotion with which the Archduke had discharged his duties.

The Reichsrath was closed, on Thursday, in the usual manner, by the Emperor in person.

The new Austrian Cabinet is now formed. According to the *New Prussian Gazette* its members are:—Count Mensdorff, President of the Council, Minister of Foreign Affairs and of the Emperor's Household; Count Belcredi, Minister of the Interior for the western part of the empire; Count Larisch, Finance; M. de Komers, Justice; Count Maurice Esterhazy remains Minister for Hungary without portfolio; General Frank and M. de Burger continue Ministers of War and Marine; M. de Maylath, Chancellor of Hungary. No decision has yet been come to as to the Chancellors of Croatia and Transylvania; and, likewise, the Ministers of Public Worship and of Commerce are not named.

### PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia and the supporters of the Liberal deputies are again in collision. It was proposed to give a banquet to Liberal deputies at Cologne. This was forbidden by the police authorities, and the scene of action was shifted to Deutz, on the other bank of the Rhine. Here they were again interrupted. A military detachment occupied the places where the banquets were proceeding, and the company had nothing for it but to disperse. The bridges across the Rhine (one a railway bridge, the other a bridge of boats) were occupied by the military, and all intercourse between Cologne and Deutz was thus cut off. The steamers engaged to convey the guests were occupied by pioneers, who were ordered to prevent their departure. The greater number of guests, therefore, took the Railway to Oberlahnstein, in the duchy of Nassau, hoping to hold their banquet there. They were cheered at all the stations as they passed along, especially at Bonn and at Rolandseck, just opposite Byron's Drachenfels. But when they got to the hotel in Oberlahnstein they found that the authorities of Nassau were in league with those of Prussia. The hotel was occupied by soldiers, and the visitors were compelled to leave the place.

### MOROCCO.

The Emperor of Morocco has issued an edict interdicting the punishment of anyone without due process of law, and forbidding the people to present, and the officials to receive, bribes. If injustice is still committed, those who suffer from it are invited to appeal to his Majesty, who promises them the fullest satisfaction.

### MEXICO.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 1st inst., via Havannah, state that General Castagny, with a small force, had defeated a large number of Republicans at La Passion, Sonora, and had captured much valuable property. The Republicans are, however, reported to have been successful in Michoacan. General Regules had taken Uruapan with the Imperial garrison of 300 men.

Marshal Bazaine was married, on the 25th ult., with great ceremony, the Emperor and Empress being present at the wedding.

Mejia has addressed a letter to General Brown complaining of Federal sentinels having fired upon Mexican officers across the Rio Grande. General Brown replied that he had ordered an investigation, that he would not tolerate such acts, and would punish, in a summary manner, anyone attempting to violate neutrality.

### THE UNITED STATES.

We have intelligence from New York to the 15th inst.

The President had included Florida in his system of restoration, appointing Judge William Marvin its Provisional Governor. Mr. Johnson had refused to comply with the request of a delegation from Virginia to amend the amnesty proclamation by striking out the clause excluding rebels with property over 20,000 dollars.

A department for the confiscation of the property of persons who have aided the rebellion had been established in Richmond under the charge of Judge Underwood. The execution of its functions was commenced on the 12th with the seizure, by General J. R. Anderson, of the Tredegar Ironworks, and the serving of notices upon the tenants of Messrs. Crenshaw, Haxall, C. Allan, J. H. Grant, and others, to pay no more rent to those proprietors. Great consternation existed among the people in consequence, and all operations and improvements in real estate were suspended.

The negro question seemed to be increasing in perplexity. A negro insurrection was so imminent at Charleston that the military authorities had to take precautionary measures to frustrate it. A fight between white and coloured troops occurred in Charleston on the 8th inst. One coloured man was killed and two wounded, and one white man wounded. The whites, being reinforced, drove off and dispersed the negroes.

It was officially estimated that the supplies of cotton in the country amounts to two and a quarter million bales, exclusive of the new crop.

Secretary Seward had entirely recovered, and attended every day to his duties. Mr. Frederick Seward was pronounced by his physicians completely out of danger.

A great fire had occurred in New York, involving, with a great amount of other property, the destruction of the notorious Barnum's Museum.

### CANADA.

A great international trade convention assembled at Detroit, Michigan, on the 11th inst. All the different commercial organisations in the United States and British North American Provinces were represented. Various reports and resolutions were submitted; but the convention adjourned, without important action.

A report presented by Mr. Howes, of Nova Scotia, contained the declaration that the annexation of the British provinces to the United States has no place in the minds of the people of those provinces; and that should anyone attempt to go to the hustings as an advocate of such a scheme, he would be treated as a revolutionist.

## THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The elections being now completed, we publish a list of the members returned to the new Parliament. The classification as to politics is as given in the *Times*:—

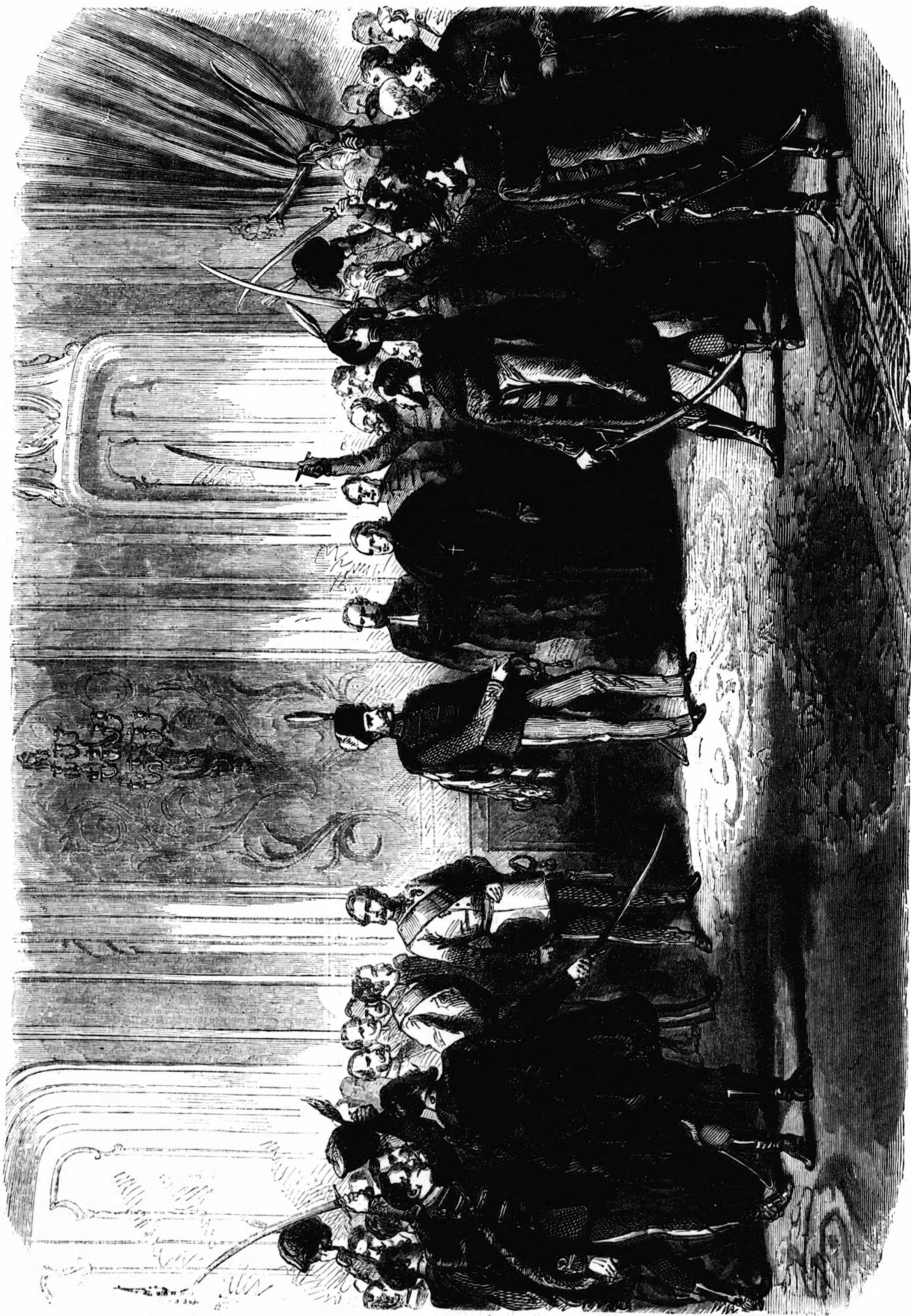
### ENGLAND AND WALES.

ABINGDON.	Colonel Lindsay .. .. C	COLCHESTER.	Mr. Rebow .. .. L
ANDOVER.	Mr. Miller .. .. C	CORNWALL (EAST).	Mr. Bobartes .. .. L
Hon. D. Fortescue .. .. L		Mr. Kendall .. .. C	
Mr. W. H. Humphrey .. .. C		CORNWALL (WEST).	Mr. R. Davey .. .. L
ANGLESEA.	Sir R. B. Bulkeley .. .. L	Mr. J. St. Aubyn .. .. L	
ARUNDEL.	Lord E. Howard .. .. L	COVENTRY.	Mr. H. W. Eaton .. .. C
ASHBURNTON.	Mr. Jardine .. .. L	Mr. M. Treherne .. .. C	
Mr. J. H. Astell .. .. C		CRICKLADE.	Mr. Goddard .. .. C
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.	Right Hon. T. M. Gibson .. L	Mr. Gooch .. .. C	
AYLESBURY.	Mr. M. N. De Rothschild .. L	CUMBERLAND (EAST).	Hon. C. W. G. Howard .. L
Mr. S. G. Smith .. .. C		Mr. W. Marshall .. .. L	
BANBURY.	Mr. B. Samuelson .. .. L	CUMBERLAND (WEST).	Captain Lowther .. .. C
BARNSTAPLE.	Mr. Thomas Cave .. .. L	Mr. P. S. Wyndham .. .. C	
Sir G. Stucley .. .. C		DARTMOUTH.	Mr. J. Hardy .. .. C
BATH.	Lieut.-Colonel Hogg .. .. C	DENBIGH.	Mr. T. Mainwaring .. .. L
Mr. Tite .. .. L		DENBIGHSHIRE (NORTH).	Colonel Biddulph .. .. L
BEAUMARIS.	Mr. W. O. Stanley .. .. L	Sir W. W. Wynne .. .. C	
BEDFORD.	Mr. S. Whitbread .. .. L	DERBY.	Mr. M. T. Bass .. .. L
Colonel Stuart .. .. C		Mr. Cox .. .. C	
BEDFORDSHIRE.	Mr. H. Russell .. .. L	DERBYSHIRE (NORTH).	Lord G. Cavendish .. .. L
Colonel Gilpin .. .. C		Mr. W. Jackson .. .. L	
BERKSHIRE.	Mr. R. Benyon .. .. C	DERBYSHIRE (SOUTH).	Mr. T. W. Evans .. .. L
Sir C. Russell .. .. C		Mr. Colville .. .. L	
Colonel Loyd Lindsay .. .. C		DEVIZES.	Mr. D. Griffith .. .. C
BERWICK.	Mr. Marjoribanks .. .. L	Sir T. Bateson .. .. C	
Mr. A. Mitchell .. .. L		DEVONPORT.	Mr. B. Ferrand .. .. C
BEVERLEY.	Colonel Edwards .. .. C	Mr. Fleming .. .. C	
Mr. C. Sykes .. .. C		DEVON (NORTH).	Hon. C. H. Trefusis .. .. C
BEWLEY.	Sir T. W. Winnington .. .. L	Mr. T. D. Ackland .. .. C	
BIRKENHEAD.	Mr. J. Laird .. .. C	DEVON (SOUTH).	Mr. Kekewich .. .. L
BIRMINGHAM.	Mr. John Bright .. .. L	Sir L. Falk .. .. C	
Mr. Scholefield .. .. L		DORCHESTER.	Mr. R. B. Sheridan .. .. L
BLACKBURN.	Mr. J. Feilden .. .. C	Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart .. C	
Mr. W. H. Hornby .. .. C		DORSETSHIRE.	Mr. H. G. Sturt .. .. C
BODMIN.	Mr. J. Wyld .. .. L	Mr. J. Foyer .. .. C	
Mr. L. Gower .. .. L		Hon. W. Portman .. .. L	
BOLTON-LE-MOORS.	Mr. T. Barnes .. .. L	DOVER.	Colonel Dickson .. .. C
Mr. W. Gray .. .. C		Mr. C. Freshfield .. .. C	
BOSTON.	Mr. T. Parry .. .. L	DROITWICH.	Sir J. S. Pakington .. .. C
Mr. Malcolm .. .. C		DUDLEY.	Mr. H. B. Sheridan .. .. L
BRADFORD.	Mr. H. W. Wickham .. .. L	DURHAM.	Mr. J. Henderson .. .. L
Mr. W. E. Forster .. .. L		Right Hon. J. R. Mowbray .. C	
BRECKNOCK.	Colonel Watkins .. .. L	DURHAM (NORTH).	Sir H. Williamson .. .. L
BRECKNOCKSHIRE.	Major Morgan .. .. C	Mr. H. D. Shafto .. .. L	
BRIDGWATER.	Mr. A. Kinglake .. .. L	DURHAM (SOUTH).	Mr. Pease .. .. L
Mr. Westrop .. .. C		Captain Sartees .. .. C	
BRIDGNORTH.	Mr. J. Pritchard .. .. L	ESSEX (NORTH).	Sir T. Western .. .. L
Sir J. Acton .. .. C		Mr. Du Cane .. .. C	
BRIDPORT.	Mr. T. A. Mitchell .. .. L	ESSEX (SOUTH).	Lord E. Cecil .. .. C
Mr. K. D. Hodgson .. .. L		Mr. H. J. Selwin .. .. C	
BRIGHTON.	Mr. James White .. .. L	EVESHAM.	Mr. E. Holland .. .. L
Mr. H. Fawcett .. .. L		Colonel Bourne .. .. C	
BRISTOL.	Sir S. M. Peto .. .. L	EXETER.	Mr. J. D. Coleridge .. .. L
Hon. H. F. Berkeley .. .. L		Lord Courtenay .. .. C	
BUCKINGHAM.	Sir H. Verney .. .. L	EYE.	Sir E. C. Kerrison .. .. C
Mr. J. G. Hubbard .. .. C		FALMOUTH.	Mr. T. G. Baring .. .. L
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.	Mr. Disraeli .. .. C	Mr. S. Gurney .. .. L	
Mr. Du Pré .. .. C		FINSBURY.	Mr. W. M. Torrens .. .. L
Mr. Harvey .. .. C		Alderman Lusk .. .. L	
BURY.	Mr. R. N. Phillips .. .. L	FLINT.	Sir J. Hamner .. .. L
BURY ST. EDMUNDS.	Mr. Hardcastle .. .. L	FLINTSHIRE.	Lord R. Grosvenor .. .. L
Mr. Green .. .. C		FROME.	Sir R. Rawlinson .. .. L
CALNE.	Right Hon. R. Lowe .. .. L	GATESHEAD.	Mr. W. Hutt .. .. L
CAMBRIDGE.	Mr. Forsyth, Q.C. .. .. C	GLAMORGANSHIRE.	Captain Talbot .. .. L
Mr. F. S. Powell .. .. C		Colonel Vivian .. .. L	
CAMBRIDGESHIRE.	Mr. Young .. .. L	GLOUCESTER.	Mr. W. Price .. .. L
Lord Royston .. .. C		Mr. C. J. Monk .. .. L	
Lord J. G. Manners .. .. C		GLOUCESTERSHIRE (EAST).	Sir M. H. Beach .. .. C
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.	Right Hon. S. H. Walpole .. C	Mr. Holford .. .. C	
Mr. C. J. Selwyn .. .. C		GLOUCESTERSHIRE (WEST).	Mr. Rolt .. .. C
CANTERBURY.	Mr. H. A. Butler-Johnstone .. C	Colonel Kingscote .. .. C	
Mr. Huddleston, Q.C. .. .. C		GRANTHAM.	Mr. W. E. Welby Gregory .. C
CARDIFF.	Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart .. L	Mr. J. H. Thorold .. .. C	
CARDIGAN.	Captain Pryse .. .. L	GREENWICH.	Alderman Salomons .. .. L
CARDIGANSHIRE.	Sir T. Lloyd .. .. L	Mr. C. Bright .. .. L	
CARLISLE.	Mr. E. Potter .. .. L	GRIMSBY (GREAT).	Mr. J. Fildes .. .. L
Mr. W. N. Hodgson .. .. C		GUILDFORD.	Mr. G. J. H. Onslow .. .. L
CARMARTHEN.	Mr. W. Morris .. .. L	Mr. W. Bovill .. .. C	
CARMARTHENSHIRE.	Mr. Jones .. .. C	HALIFAX.	Colonel E. Akroyd .. .. L
Mr. Pugh .. .. C		Mr. Stansfeld .. .. L	
CARNARVON.	Mr. W. Bulkeley Hughes .. L	HAMPSHIRE (NORTH).	Mr. Slater-Booth .. .. C
CARNARVONSHIRE.	Colonel Pennant .. .. C	Mr. W. M. Beach .. .. C	
CHATHAM.	Mr. A. Otway .. .. L	HAMPSHIRE (SOUTH).	Sir Jervoise Clarke Jervoise .. L
CHELTENHAM.	Mr. C. Schreiber .. .. C	Colonel Fane .. .. C	
CHESHIRE (NORTH).	Mr. G. C. Legh .. .. C	Captain Jervis .. .. C	
Hon. W. Egerton .. .. C		Mr. Kelk .. .. C	
CHESHIRE (SOUTH).	Sir P. Egerton .. .. C	Hon. G. Waldegrave Leslie .. L	
Mr. J. Tollemache .. .. C		Mr. Robertson .. .. L	
CHESTER.	Mr. W. H. Gladstone .. .. L	HAVERFORDWEST.	Mr. J. H. Scaurfield .. .. C
Earl Grosvenor .. .. L		HELBORNE.	Mr. Young .. .. L
CHICHESTER.	Mr. J. A. Smith .. .. L	HEREFORD.	Mr. Baggallay .. .. C
Lord H. Lennox .. .. C		Mr. Clive .. .. L	
CHIPPENHAM.	Sir J. Bailey .. .. C	HEREFORDSHIRE.	Sir J. Bailey .. .. C
Mr. Goldney .. .. C		Mr. K. J. King .. .. C	
Sir J. Neeld .. .. C		Mr. Biddulph .. .. L	
CHRISTCHURCH.	Annual Walcott .. .. C	HERTFORD.	Right Hon. W. F. Cowper .. L
CIRENCESTER.	Hon. R. Dutton .. .. C	Sir W. M. T. Forquhar .. .. C	
Mr. A. Bathurst .. .. C		HERTFORDSHIRE.	Hon. H. Cowper .. .. L
CLITHERO.	Mr. R. Fort .. .. L	Sir E. B. Lytton .. .. C	
COCKERMOUTH.	Mr. J. Steel .. .. L	Mr. H. Surtess .. .. C	
Lord Naas .. .. C		HONTON.	Mr. F. D. Goldsmid .. .. L
		Mr. B. Cochrane .. .. C	



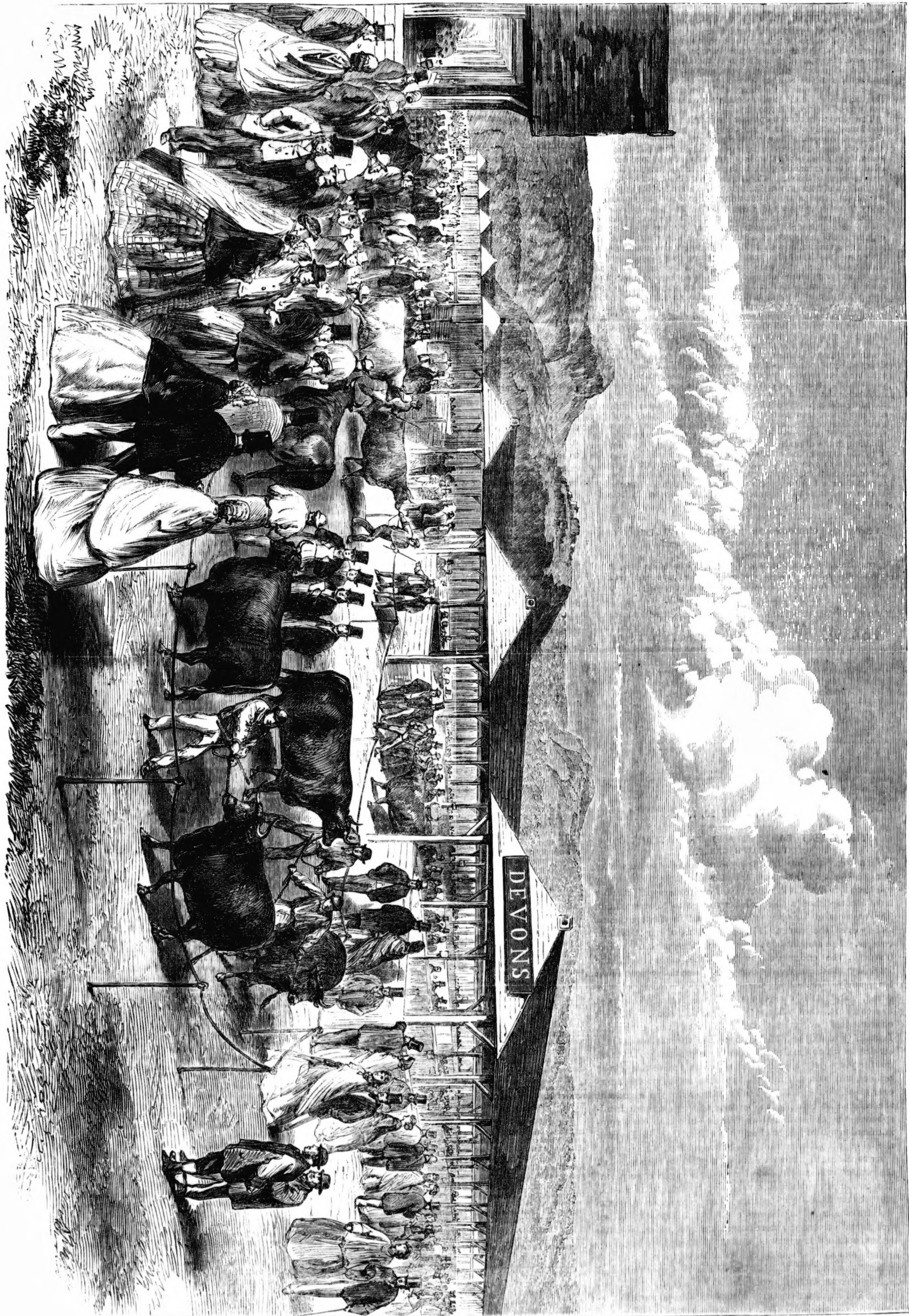
HORSHAM.			NORTHAMPTON.			SUFFOLK (WEST).			WENLOCK.			SCOTLAND.		
Mr. H. Hurst ..	..	L	Mr. C. Gilpin ..	..	L	Major Parker ..	..	C	Right Hon. G. W. Forester ..	..	C	ABERDEEN.	..	L
Mr. H. Hurst ..	..	L	Lord Henley ..	..	L	Lord A. Hervey ..	..	C	Mr. J. M. Gaskell ..	..	C	Colonel Sykes ..	..	L
Mr. Crosland ..	..	L	NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (NORTH).	..	C	SUNDERLAND.	..	C	WESTBURY.	..	C	ABERDEENSHIRE.	..	C
Mr. Clay ..	..	L	Lord Broughley ..	..	C	Mr. H. Fenwick ..	..	L	Mr. M. Lopes ..	..	C	Mr. William Leslie ..	..	C
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Mr. G. Ward Hunt ..	..	C	Alderman Hartley ..	..	C	WESTMINSTER.	..	C	ARGYLLSHIRE.	..	C
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (SOUTH).	..	C	SURREY (EAST).	..	C	Captain Grosvenor ..	..	L	Mr. H. Baillie ..	..	C
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Sir R. Knightley ..	..	C	Mr. Locke King ..	..	L	Mr. J. S. Mill ..	..	L	Mr. Finlay ..	..	L
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Colonel Cartwright ..	..	C	Mr. C. Buxton ..	..	L	WESTMORLAND.	..	C	Mr. E. H. J. Craufurd ..	..	L
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (NORTH).	..	C	SURREY (WEST).	..	C	Hon. H. C. Lowther ..	..	C	AYRSHIRE.	..	L
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Earl Percy ..	..	C	Mr. Briscoe ..	..	L	The Earl of Bective ..	..	C	Sir J. Fergusson ..	..	C
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Sir M. W. Ridley ..	..	C	Mr. C. Cubitt ..	..	C	WEYMOUTH.	..	L	Mr. R. W. Duff ..	..	L
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (SOUTH).	..	C	SUSSEX (EAST).	..	C	Mr. H. G. Gridley ..	..	L	BERWICKSHIRE.	..	L
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Mr. Liddell ..	..	C	Mr. Dodson ..	..	L	Mr. R. Brooks ..	..	C	Mr. D. Robertson ..	..	L
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Mr. Beaumont ..	..	C	Lord E. Cavendish ..	..	C	WHITBY.	..	C	BUTESHIRE.	..	L
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	NORWICH.	..	C	SUSSEX (WEST).	..	C	Mr. Bagnall ..	..	C	Mr. W. Lamont ..	..	L
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Mr. E. Warner ..	..	L	Colonel Barttelot ..	..	C	WHITEHAVEN.	..	C	CAITHNESS-SHIRE.	..	L
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Sir W. Russell ..	..	C	Captain Windham ..	..	C	Mr. G. C. Bentinck ..	..	C	Mr. Traill ..	..	L
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	NOTTINGHAM.	..	C	SWANSEA.	..	C	WIGAN.	..	C	CLACKMANNAN AND KINKROSS.	..	L
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Mr. S. Morley ..	..	L	Mr. Dilwyn ..	..	L	Mr. Woods ..	..	L	Mr. W. P. Adam ..	..	L
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Sir R. Clifton ..	..	C	TAMWORTH.	..	L	Major-General Lindsay ..	..	C	DUMBARTONSHIRE.	..	L
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	NOTTINGHAMSHIRE (NORTH).	..	C	Sir R. Peel ..	..	L	Mr. E. Antrobus ..	..	L	Mr. P. B. Smollett ..	..	C
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Mr. J. E. Denison ..	..	L	Sir R. Peel ..	..	L	WILTSHIRE (NORTH).	..	L	Mr. J. Strling ..	..	C
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Lord Clinton ..	..	C	TAUNTON.	..	L	Lord C. Bruce ..	..	L	(Polled each 574 votes.)	..	C
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Mr. Barrow ..	..	C	Lord W. Hay ..	..	L	Mr. R. P. Long ..	..	C	Mr. Ewart ..	..	L
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Lord Stanhope ..	..	C	Mr. C. Barclay ..	..	L	WILTSHIRE (SOUTH).	..	L	Major Walker ..	..	C
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	OLDHAM.	..	C	Mr. A. Russell ..	..	L	Lord H. Thynne ..	..	C	DUNDEE.	..	L
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Mr. Platt ..	..	L	Mr. A. Samuda ..	..	L	Mr. T. F. Grove ..	..	C	Sir J. Ogilvy ..	..	C
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Mr. J. T. Hibbert ..	..	L	TEWKESBURY.	..	C	WINCHESTER.	..	C	Mr. McLaren ..	..	L
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Mr. E. Cardwell ..	..	L	Mr. J. R. Yorke ..	..	C	Mr. B. Carter ..	..	L	The Lord Advocate ..	..	L
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Mr. C. Neate ..	..	L	Mr. Dowdeswell ..	..	C	Mr. Simons ..	..	C	Earl of Dalkeith ..	..	C
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	OXFORDSHIRE.	..	C	THETFORD.	..	C	Mr. H. Labouchere ..	..	L	ELGIN AND NAIRN.	..	C
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Mr. Henley ..	..	C	Mr. A. H. Baring ..	..	C	Sir H. Hoare ..	..	L	Mr. Cumming Bruce ..	..	C
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Colonel North ..	..	C	Mr. E. J. H. Harvey ..	..	C	WOLVERHAMPTON.	..	L	Mr. Grant Duff ..	..	L
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Lieut.-Col. J. W. Fane ..	..	C	Sir W. Galloway ..	..	C	Mr. T. N. Weguelin ..	..	L	Mr. J. Merry ..	..	L
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	OXFORD UNIVERSITY.	..	C	Lord Palmerston ..	..	C	Woodstock.	..	C	Sir R. Anstruther ..	..	L
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Sir W. Heathcote ..	..	C	Mr. J. W. Walrond ..	..	C	Mr. H. Barnett ..	..	C	HON. C. L. Carnegie ..	..	L
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Mr. Gathorne Hardy ..	..	C	TOTNES.	..	C	Worcester.	..	L	Mr. Graham ..	..	L
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	PEMBROKE.	..	C	Mr. J. Pender ..	..	L	Mr. R. Padmore ..	..	L	Mr. Dalgleish ..	..	L
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Sir H. Owen ..	..	L	Mr. A. Seymour ..	..	L	Mr. N. C. Sheriff ..	..	L	Mr. Dunlop ..	..	L
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	PEMBROKESHIRE.	..	C	Mr. G. L. Phillips ..	..	C	Worcestershire (EAST).	..	L	Mr. Danlop ..	..	L
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Mr. G. L. Phillips ..	..	C	Mr. A. Ayrton ..	..	L	Hon. F. Calthorpe ..	..	L	Haddington.	..	L
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	PENRHYN AND FALMOUTH.	..	C	Mr. C. S. Butler ..	..	L	Mr. H. F. Vernon ..	..	L	Sir H. R. Davie ..	..	L
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Mr. T. G. Baring ..	..	L	TRURO.	..	C	Worcestershire (WEST).	..	C	Of the total number of 658 members forming the new House of Commons	..	
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Mr. S. Gurney ..	..	L	Captain Vivian ..	..	L	Hon. Mr. Lygon ..	..	C	368 rank as Liberals, and 289 as Conservatives, or Liberal-Conservatives. For	..	
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	PETERBOROUGH.	..	C	Mr. F. M. Williams ..	..	C	WYCOMBE.	..	L	Dumbartonshire, the candidates having polled equal numbers, there is a	..	
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Mr. G. H. Whalley ..	..	L	Mr. G. O. Trevelyan ..	..	L	Hon. C. R. Carrington ..	..	L	double return, and therefore the seat is not credited to either party. Mr. G.	..	
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Mr. T. Hankey ..	..	L	Mr. W. H. Leatham ..	..	L	Mr. J. R. Mills ..	..	L	Hardy is returned for Oxford University and also for Leominster.	..	
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	PETERSFIELD.	..	C	WALLINGFORD.	..	L	Mr. C. R. Carrington ..	..	L	The Liberal gains and losses at the recent elections stand as follow :—	..	
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Sir W. Jolliffe ..	..	C	WALSLEY.	..	L	Mr. J. R. Mills ..	..	L	LIBERAL GAINS.	..	
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	PLYMOUTH.	..	C	Mr. C. Forster ..	..	L	YARMOUTH.	..	C	Ashburton ..	..	1
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Sir R. P. Collier ..	..	L	WAREHAM.	..	L	Mr. E. H. K. Lacon ..	..	C	Aylesbury ..	..	1
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Mr. W. Morrison ..	..	L	Mr. Calcraft ..	..	L	Mr. J. Goodson ..	..	C	Berwick ..	..	1
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	PONTEFRAC.	..	C	WARRINGTON.	..	C	York.	..	L	Bridgnorth ..	..	1
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Mr. Childers ..	..	L	Mr. G. Greenall ..	..	C	Alderman Leeman ..	..	L	Brighton ..	..	1
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Mr. Waterhouse ..	..	C	Mr. A. W. Peel ..	..	L	Mr. Lowther ..	..	C	Buteshire ..	..	1
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	POOLE.	..	C	Mr. Repton ..	..	C	Yorkshire (EAST RIDING).	..	C	Cardiganshire ..	..	1
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Mr. H. D. Seymour ..	..	L	WARWICKSHIRE (NORTH).	..	C	Lord Hotham ..	..	C	Carnarvon ..	..	1
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Mr. Waring ..	..	L	Mr. Newdegate ..	..	C	Hon. A. Duncombe ..	..	C	Cavan (County) ..	..	1
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	PORTSMOUTH.	..	C	Mr. D. Bromley ..	..	C	Yorkshire (NORTH RIDING).	..	L	Chatham ..	..	1
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Serjeant Gaseles ..	..	L	Mr. C. Mordaunt ..	..	C	Hon. F. A. Milbanke ..	..	L	Chester ..	..	1
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Mr. W. H. Stone ..	..	L	Mr. Wise ..	..	C	Hon. W. E. Duncombe ..	..	C	Cilthorpe ..	..	1
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	PRESTON.	..	C	WELLS.	..	C	Yorkshire (N.-W. RIDING).	..	L	Colchester ..	..	1
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Sir T. G. Heeketh ..	..	C	Captain Hayter ..	..	L	Sir F. Crossley ..	..	L	Derbyshire, S. ..	..	1
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Mr. F. A. Stanley ..	..	C	Captain Jolliffe ..	..	L	Lord F. Cavendish ..	..	L	Dublin (City) ..	..	1
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	RADNOR.	..	C	IRELAND.	..	C	Mr. H. F. Beaumont ..	..	L	Essex, N. ..	..	1
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Mr. R. G. Price ..	..	L	ANTRIM.	..	C	Mr. E. W. Terner ..	..	C	Exeter ..	..	1
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	RADNORSHIRE.	..	C	Mr. O'Neill ..	..	C	Lord C. J. Hamilton ..	..	C	Frome ..	..	1
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Sir J. Walsh ..	..	C	Mr. Seymour ..	..	C	Longford.	..	L	Galway (City) ..	..	1
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	READING.	..	C	ARMAGH.	..	C	Colonel Greville ..	..	L	Abingdon ..	..	1
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Sir F. Goldsmid ..	..	L	Mr. S. B. Miller ..	..	C	Mr. O'Reilly ..	..	L	Berkshire ..	..	2
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Mr. G. S. Lefevre ..	..	L	ARMAGH COUNTY.	..	C	Mr. C. Fortescue ..	..	L	Blackburn ..	..	1
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	RETTFORD (EAST).	..	C	Sir W. Verner ..	..	C	Mr. Kennedy ..	..	L	Blackburn ..	..	1
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Lord Galloway ..	..	C	Sir J. M. Stronge ..	..	C	Mr. E. Synn ..	..	L	Bridgwater ..	..	1
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Mr. Foljambe ..	..	L	ATHLONE.	..	C	Longf. Cavendish ..	..	L	Canterbury ..	..	1
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	REIGATE.	..	C	Mr. Reardon ..	..	L	Mr. E. W. Terner ..	..	C	Carlisle ..	..	1
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Mr. Leveson Gower ..	..	L	BANDON.	..	C	Lord C. J. Hamilton ..	..	C	Cheltenham ..	..	1
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	RICHMOND.	..	C	Hon. H. B. Bernard ..	..	C	Longf. Cavendish ..	..	L	Chippenham ..	..	1
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Hon. J. C. Dundas ..	..	L	BELFAST.	..	C	Longf. Cavendish ..	..	L	Cirencester ..	..	1
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Sir R. Palmer ..	..	L	Sir Hugh Cairns ..	..	C	Longf. Cavendish ..	..	L	Cricklade ..	..	1
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	RIPON.	..	C	Mr. Getty ..	..	C	Longf. Cavendish ..	..	L	Derby ..	..	1
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Sir C. Wood ..	..	L	Mr. Stock ..	..	L	Longf. Cavendish ..	..	L	Derby ..	..	1
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Captain Kearsey ..	..	L	CARLOW COUNTY.	..	C	Longf. Cavendish ..	..	L	Derby ..	..	1
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Mr. Marsh ..	..	L	Mr. H. Bruen ..	..	C	Longf. Cavendish ..	..	L	Derby ..	..	1
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Mr. Hamilton ..	..	L	Mr. D. W. P. Beresford ..	..	C	Longf. Cavendish ..	..	L	Derby ..	..	1
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	SANDWICH.	..	C	CARRICKFERGUS.	..	C	Longf. Cavendish ..	..	L	Derby ..	..	1
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Mr. Hugessen ..	..	L	Mr. R. Torrens ..	..	C	Longf. Cavendish ..	..	L	Derby ..	..	1
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Lord C. Paget ..	..	L	CASHEL.	..	C	Longf. Cavendish ..	..	L	Derby ..	..	1
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	SCARBOROUGH.	..	C	Mr. O'Beirne ..	..	L	Longf. Cavendish ..	..	L	Derby ..	..	1
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Sir J. Johnstone ..	..	L	CAVAN.	..	C	Longf. Cavendish ..	..	L	Derby ..	..	1
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Mr. J. D. Dent ..	..	L	Hon. H. Annesley ..	..	C	Longf. Cavendish ..	..	L	Derby ..	..	1
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	SHAFFESBURY.	..	C	Mr. Saunderson ..	..	C	Longf. Cavendish ..	..	L	Derby ..	..	1
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Mr. G. G. Glynn ..	..	L	CLARE.	..	C	Longf. Cavendish ..	..	L	Derby ..	..	1
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	SHEFFIELD.	..	C	Sir Colman O'Loughlin ..	..	C	Longf. Cavendish ..	..	L	Derby ..	..	1
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Mr. J. Roebuck ..	..	L	Colonel Vandeleur ..	..	C	Longf. Cavendish ..	..	L	Derby ..	..	1
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Mr. Hadfield ..	..	L	CLONMEL.	..	C	Longf. Cavendish ..	..	L	Derby ..	..	1
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	SHOREHAM.	..	C	Mr. Bagwell ..	..	L	Longf. Cavendish ..	..	L	Derby ..	..	1
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Mr. Cave ..	..	L	COLERAINE.	..	C	Longf. Cavendish ..	..	L	Derby ..	..	1
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Sir P. Burrell ..	..	L	Sir H. Bruce ..	..	C	Longf. Cavendish ..	..	L	Derby ..	..	1
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	SHREWSBURY.	..	C	Nich. D. Murphy ..	..	L	Longf. Cavendish ..	..	L	Derby ..	..	1
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Mr. W. J. Clement ..	..	L	J. F. Maguire ..	..	L	Longf. Cavendish ..	..	L	Derby ..	..	1
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Mr. Tomlin ..	..	L	CORK.	..	C	Longf. Cavendish ..	..	L	Derby ..	..	1
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	SHROPSHIRE (NORTH).	..	C	Mr. Barry ..	..	L	Longf. Cavendish ..	..	L	Derby ..	..	1
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Mr. O. Gore ..	..	C	Mr. Leader ..	..	L	Longf. Cavendish ..	..	L	Derby ..	..	1
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Major Cust ..	..	C	DONEGAL.	..	C	Longf. Cavendish ..	..	L	Derby ..	..	1
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	SHROPSHIRE (SOUTH).	..	C	Viscount Hamilton ..	..	C	Longf. Cavendish ..	..	L	Derby ..	..	1
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Mr. R. G. Mor ..	..	L	Mr. T. Conolly ..	..	C	Longf. Cavendish ..	..	L	Derby ..	..	1
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	Colonel Herbert ..	..	C	DOWN.	..	C	Longf. Cavendish ..	..	L	Derby ..	..	1
Mr. Norwood ..	..	L	SOMERSETSHIRE (EAST).	..	C									





RECEPTION OF HUNGARIAN NOBLES BY THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AT PESTH.





JUDGING THE CATTLE AT THE PLYMOUTH AGRICULTURAL SHOW.



## JUDGING THE CATTLE AT THE AGRICULTURAL SHOW AT PLYMOUTH.

NEVER, we venture to assert, has the annual exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society commenced under more favourable auspices than it did this year at Plymouth, when the entrance-gates at Pennycomequack were thrown open to the public on the judging-day. The locality itself is no ordinary attraction to strangers who may desire a change of air or have a fancy for a sniff of the sea-breezes in this sultry weather. The objects of natural interest and beauty in the neighbourhood can scarcely be equalled anywhere else in the West of England. The agriculture of the district has many distinctive features, which are calculated to excite the curiosity and interest of those who come from a distance. In many other ways, moreover, the visit of the society to Plymouth can boast of points of interest to those of the public at large, who know little of agriculture and could not tell a Kent plough from one of more modern construction. The visit of the Prince of Wales and the presence of an English and French fleet of ironclads were alone sufficient to draw numbers of visitors to the town.

The gates were thrown open, on the judging-day, at eight o'clock, and immediately after that hour the judges in the various departments set to work. Their task occupied them several hours. The show of horned cattle and of sheep was admirable, and comprised some of the finest cattle that have ever been brought together; that of sheep was extremely good, and specially interesting in respect of the specimens of the various local breeds; but the show of horses, both in quality and number, was rather below the average. The implement section contained a truly astonishing collection of implements of every conceivable variety of shape and size, and for almost every conceivable purpose, from thrashing corn to the rocking of babies; from the washing of clothes to the making of ice; from the ploughing of land to the sewing on of a button. The sheds attracted considerable attention, and an intelligent interest was manifested in their contents. The ladies went into raptures over the merits of the washing-machines, and were never tired of laughing at a new American invention the object of which is to keep children in a state of perpetual oscillation, which must be very trying to their nerves. The machinery in motion was also an attractive section of the show. The other portions of the space devoted to machinery in motion—sowing, thrashing, and chaff-cutting machines, and the like—were in full operation. The visitors, therefore, found time pass quickly enough, and laboured under no lack of amusements. Soon after the prizes had been awarded to the cattle, the beasts were brought from their sheds and led round an inclosure that had been formed, so that it was possible for all the visitors to examine them thoroughly and at their ease. And, while the show-yard was thus a scene of extraordinary animation, the day was such as to bring out in all its loveliness the surpassing beauty of the surrounding scenery. Plymouth, with its thousands upon thousands of houses, was seen nestling, as it were, at the base of a mighty amphitheatre of hills, which shut in and shelter it from some of the most bleak of the winter winds; in front, a placid sheet of water, widening in the distance to an illimitable horizon, but divided from it by the narrow line of the noble breakwater, parallel with the ends of which rise the bold, bluff headlands of Mount Edgcumbe and of the Staddon Heights. And upon that placid sheet of water, unruffled as a lake, were clearly visible the terrible ironclads of France and England, riding easily at their anchors in friendly contiguity.

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SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1865.

## THE GREAT EASTERN AND THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.

THE Big Ship has now fairly started on the fulfilment of her great task of laying the Atlantic telegraph cable, and by the time this sheet is in the hands of our readers will probably have accomplished a third of her voyage to Newfoundland. The vastness of this undertaking, in all its features, must satisfy even the mammoth-like aspirations of our American cousins. The amount of the capital and the extent of the risk involved, the enormous length of the cable itself, the intricacy and ingenuity of the machinery contrived for safely depositing the wire in the bed of the ocean, and the dimensions of the vessel employed to carry it, are all on a gigantic scale. Bigness characterises everything connected with the enterprise. Indeed, it would be difficult to realise the vastness of the service on which the Great Eastern is now engaged had we not for years past been familiarised with the details of the project, and been taught to believe that no difficulties, however great, would be allowed to interfere with the success of the scheme of bringing the eastern and the western hemispheres—the Old and the New Worlds—into such close communication that a few brief minutes will suffice to bridge over the wide gulf of water that rolls between them.

As to the consequences which may result from the success of the project, it is impossible to form even a vague conception. The two most prominent divisions of the human race—the European and the Anglo-American—the peoples upon whom the welfare of almost all the rest of mankind depends, will be brought into closer and more immediate intercourse. Wants, wishes, opinions, complaints, and explanations may be transmitted from the one side of the Atlantic to the other almost instantaneously; but whether this closeness of proximity and facility of communication will lead to a closer affinity of sentiment and a greater harmony of feeling time alone can dis-

close. That such will be the result is earnestly to be hoped; but other influences may arise to frustrate all expectations of this kind. One great point is in favour of what all good men must desire, and that is, that facility of communication has a general tendency to promote a right understanding between individuals and nations, by making them better acquainted with each other, and better able to understand and appreciate the motives by which they are respectively animated. That the Atlantic telegraph, if successful, will furnish such a means of ready communication between Europe and America is certain; and it may therefore be anticipated that it will be an agent in promoting harmony of sentiment also. In this hope, we wish all success to the voyage of the Great Eastern and to the enterprise in which she is engaged.

In these remarks we have proceeded on the assumption that the work of laying the cable and maintaining telegraphic communication between the two continents will be successfully performed; and we should be sorry to damp the ardour of those interested—and who is not?—in that success by hinting at the possibility of failure. And yet it would not be wise to be over-sanguine, for failure—for a time at least—is a not impossible contingency. Two such attempts have already broken down, and equal ill-fortune may attend the third. The Great Eastern herself has been a gigantic disappointment of gigantic expectations; and in that fact carries a sort of evil omen about her. Serious delays, too, have occurred with the work, and the great ship has commenced her voyage at a much later period of the season than was expected or was deemed expedient. All these facts foreshadow the possibility—though not the probability—of another disappointment; and it will be wise, therefore, to moderate our hopes, and thus be prepared either to rejoice over success or to bear failure with fortitude.

There may be grave doubts as to whether the enterprise will prove pecuniarily remunerative. Commercial men will no doubt largely avail themselves of the facility the telegraph will afford for communicating with their correspondents at either end. The newspapers, also, will certainly employ the telegraph, as will Governments on both sides of the Atlantic. But the fees charged will necessarily be too high to admit of private persons sending messages, except upon extraordinary emergencies. In these circumstances, it may be questioned whether a sufficient amount of custom will be obtained to maintain the cable in an efficient state, pay working expenses, and remunerate the shareholders. Mere calculations based on the amount of work which can be done are apt to be deceptive, as the Great Eastern herself has proved. If the telegraph were always kept in operation, an ample revenue would doubtless be obtained; but, as enough cargo could never be got for the great ship, so enough work may not be got for the great cable; and both may turn out to be bad-paying speculations from the same cause. The result may, and we hope will, turn out as favourably as the promoters anticipate; but still it will be well to moderate expectations on this point also.

## SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES will join the Queen in Germany about a week or ten days after her Majesty's departure, so as to be present at the inauguration of the Prince Consort Memorial on Aug. 20.

THE QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS, who has been on a visit in this country, took her departure from Woolwich Arsenal, on Saturday last, for Holland.

PRINCE NAPOLEON is at present on a tour in South Wales.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL has issued a circular to the local authorities of the outports of the United Kingdom suggesting the adoption of precautionary measures against the spread of cholera or other epidemic disease.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS between the Brazilian and British Governments will be re-established at an early date.

MR. GLADSTONE'S OXFORD ELECTION EXPENSES are to be paid by his friends, in accordance with precedent.

LIEUTENANTS RISING AND THEOBALD, of H.M.S. Wasp, are to be promoted to the rank of Commander for gallantry in capturing an Arab vessel, off Zanzibar, with 283 slaves on board.

MR. WALTON'S RETURN FOR TIVERTON is to be petitioned against, his majority of three over Mr. Denman having, it is alleged, been obtained by his agents polling known lunatics.

THE CHIEF OF POLICE IN WARSAW has forbidden the Jews to wear their ancient dress and coiffure (two curls sticking out from a velvet cap).

THE QUEEN has conferred the vacant blue ribbon of the Garter upon Earl Cowper. Her Majesty has also been pleased to grant the vacant green ribbon of the Thistle to Earl Stair.

DR. PUSEY thinks that Oxford will learn to regret her "rude severance from one so loyal to the Church, to the faith, and to God," as Mr. Gladstone.

A TORNADO recently passed over Wisconsin (U.S.), and 117 persons were killed or injured; it carried houses, wagons, &c., along with it.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, it is said, happening to meet Colonel Dawkins lately, held out his hand, in order to show that he had no private animosity toward that officer. Colonel Dawkins, however, failing to appreciate the courtesy, turned away.

THE PILLORY is still in use in Prince Edward Island. At the June term of the Supreme Court for Prince County a man was sentenced to stand in it for an hour, in addition to two years' imprisonment and hard labour.

THE "EDMUNDS SCANDAL," as it was termed, is not yet over. Mr. Leonard Edmunds having filed a bill in the Court of Chancery against Lord Brougham and his brother, William Brougham, to get back the money paid for them, as he alleges, since the year 1833.

THE NUMBER OF VISITORS at the Patent Office Museum, South Kensington, for the week ending the 22nd of July was 2074; total number since the opening of the museum free daily (May 12, 1858), 939,356.

THE ELECTORS OF LAMBETH, determined that the return of Mr. Thomas Hughes shall not be at his personal cost, have commenced subscribing to a fund of £1200 to clear the whole expense. The subscriptions range from 1s. upwards to £100, and the list is in a promising way towards speedy completion.

AT the Antwerp Zoological Gardens a keeper was driving the monkeys into their house, when a large one jumped on to his shoulder and began to scratch and bite; the other monkeys joined in the affray, and the keeper was shockingly mauled before assistance came.

SEVERAL VOTERS WERE PERSONATED during the election for West Kent, the real elector having been informed, on presenting himself at the polling-booth, that his franchise had already been exercised.

THE TELEGRAPH WIRE which was erected some years ago for the transmission of messages to and from her Majesty the Queen during her residence at Balmoral, has been partially destroyed by some malicious person. It is satisfactory to know that the police have some information as to the guilty party, who, if found out, will be severely punished.

THE CHOLERA has entirely disappeared from Alexandria, while at Cairo and Constantinople it was subsiding. It had, however, broken out at Jerusalem, though not in an alarming form.

CASSADA, near Smyrna, has been the scene of a great conflagration. Half of the town was destroyed and many lives were lost. The damage is estimated at 20,000,000 piastres.

MR. SPRAGUE, a medical man, at Ashburton, has been committed for trial on a charge of attempting to poison his wife, her father and mother with whom he resided, and a servant girl.

THE ROUPELL FORGERIES case is said to have been compromised. The terms finally agreed to are said to be that the heir-at-law will receive about £50,000, and fresh deeds will be executed that will have the effect of securing all the parties who have purchased the different estates in the quiet and undisturbed possession of their property.

THE FAMOUS ROSE-TREE planted a thousand years ago by the Emperor Louis le Debonnaire, in the eastern choir of the cathedral at Hildersheim, has been in particularly fine bloom this season, and looks fresher and greener than ever. Two shoots which sprang up from the knotty millennial roots of the tree in 1863 have attained already the height of the roof.

SERIOUS ELECTION RIOTS have taken place at Rotherham and one or two other towns in the South-west Riding of Yorkshire. Several houses were gutted, and a considerable amount of property was destroyed. Fortunately, the violence of the mob did not extend to human life or limb. Many of the ringleaders were captured, and will be dealt with magisterially.

THE VILLAGE OF MASCHIA, CATANIA, containing 150 houses, has been totally destroyed by an earthquake. Several lives were also lost at Grandinella, near Giavina. Many families are ruined. The Mayor and Sub-prefect of Acirolea, with a few soldiers, have repaired to the scene of this disaster to assist the sufferers.

A MONUMENTAL STATUE of the late Sir Joseph Paxton is to be placed in the gardens of the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham, close to the residence in which he died, and surrounded by so many objects with which his name and genius are now inseparably connected. A subscription to accomplish this object has been opened.

SEFULCHRAL NEWS reaches us from Autun, in France: the grave-diggers have struck! The people of Autun must not, therefore die, unless they wish their bodies to remain unburied. We see no other way of opposing the pretensions of men who live by other people's deaths. Such a result as this it was scarcely supposed would be produced by the law on coalitions.

GENERAL BRECKENRIDGE left Havannah for Europe, via St. Thomas', on the 7th inst.

CIVIL WAR is reported to be commencing in Japan.

## THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

THE Conservative chief whip, Colonel Taylor, is safe. Captain White, Lord Annaly's son, made a desperate assault upon the gallant Colonel's position, but failed. Colonel Taylor was impregnable, at the head of the poll, and Captain White at the bottom. It would have been a sad thing for the Conservatives if Dublin county had rejected the gallant Colonel, for—the proverb "that there are as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it" notwithstanding—no man so accomplished, and in every way fitted for his post, could have been found to take his place. He is, to my mind, the best whipper-in that has appeared in the house for years. It is, perhaps, more owing to Colonel Taylor than to Derby or Disraeli that the Conservative party has been kept together so well during the last dozen years. But, though the Colonel is safe, he has lost his first lieutenant, Mr. Whitmore. The Whitmores have great influence at Bridgnorth. Ever since the passing of the Reform Bill a Whitmore has represented Bridgnorth, and since 1852 Mr. Henry Whitmore has never had a contest. Indeed, this was considered to be one of the safest seats in England. Prichard, it was thought, might be thrown out, but certainly not Whitmore. He, however, is out—beaten by a majority of one; and Sir John Acton, a Roman Catholic, has got the seat.

Well, Colonel Luke White, the first lieutenant of Mr. Brand, is out too, if that is any consolation to Mr. Whitmore. The Colonel is brother to the Captain White who opposed Colonel Taylor in Dublin county. There is a little incident connected with Colonel White's career, if my readers care to know it. The gallant Colonel came into Parliament, first, in 1861, for Longford county, when his father, who represented the borough, went to the House of Peers as Lord Annaly. As soon as the Colonel got into Parliament he was made a Lord of the Treasury and second whip. By accepting this appointment he vacated his seat, and had to ask the Longford voters to re-elect him; and this he did, nothing doubting that they would willingly do so; for when of late years had Longford refused to elect a White? But, alas! the fates were against the Colonel. Just at that nick of time a Major O'Reilly, who had recently returned from Rome, having served in the Pontifical army there, was anxious to get into Parliament; and, seeing this gateway suddenly open before him, he marched down upon it, and, to the astonishment of all Ireland, and of Colonel White and his family especially, carried it easily, beating the Colonel by 1468 to 894 votes. And the poor Colonel was left without a seat; and, what was worse, his lordship of the Treasury, with its thousand a year, was in peril. Here was a dilemma. But, perhaps, Brand can open a way out of the difficulty; can't you, Brand? Brand will try; but here I am at fault, as the huntsmen say. There is a break in the scent, and all I know is this:—Suddenly Mr. Bristow, the member for Kidderminster, got the capital berth of Solicitor to the Admiralty, salary £2000 a year, or thereabouts, vacated Kidderminster in consequence, and Colonel White was elected in his place. This, then, is the story alluded to. And now Kidderminster has rejected Colonel White, and again he is wandering about, disconsolate, in search of a seat; and he must get one, too, or he will have to resign his thousand a year, for he cannot hope to hold his office unless he can perform its duties, and there are few or no duties attached to a lordship of the Treasury, except to make a House, keep a House, and cheer the Minister.

So Mr. Pope Hennessy is out after all! He was returned in all the reports as elected, and even Sir Patrick O'Brien, his opponent, thought victory had declared for Mr. Hennessy, and acknowledged that he himself was beaten. The mistake arose from an incorrect return having been sent in from one of the polling-booths. I doubt whether anybody will grieve over Mr. Hennessy's defeat; for though he has talents which, well used, might have gained him a respectable if not a high position, he has, by the misuse of them, succeeded only in making himself a bore. And Vance, too, is gone! Only think of that! I suspect that the expulsion of Mr. Vance from Dublin is considered to be the greatest victory achieved by the Liberals in Ireland. He was thought to be inexorable; but he has been attacked and defeated. And Sir Edward Grogan is gone too! He did not venture to stand. And thus the House is cleared, at a blow, of two of the most narrow-minded bigots that ever sat within its walls.

On looking over the list of members returned to Parliament I came to the name of Milton, and was fascinated by it; no: because Lord Milton is the son of a great Whig peer, you may be sure. I have no propensity to worship Lords—quasi Lords; all honour to him who makes a name. To him who merely perpetuates it, why should I crook my back or even lift my hat? But Lord Milton is something better than a Lord; he has proved himself to be a fine, heroic young man, of true English pluck and daring. He has lately crossed the Rocky Mountains to discover whether a north-western passage by land from the Atlantic to the Pacific be not possible that way, the north-west passage by sea, lately discovered, having been found useless; and in his journey he had to confront difficulties and brave dangers which might well have appalled a much older and more experienced traveller. Lord Milton is, then, no listless, shiftless Lord Dundreary, neither is he a mere pleasure-hunter, but a genuine Englishman—a splinter off the old Hartz rock—brave, tough, wise, energetic, and shifty in expedients. When occasion demanded, he could fell trees, make rafts, shoot and cut up buffaloes, jerk the meat and cook it, and even make a plum-pudding; and as to dangers, he had to meet them in their most horrible form. Frost, fire, storm, the roaring cataract, wild beasts, cunning Indians, all conspired against him and his companions; and at last he and starvation stood looking each other in the face; and even this terrible foe, by a dogged perseverance, when limbs tottered and eyesight almost failed, was overcome. This, then, is why I stopped fascinated at the name of Milton; and seeing that this young fellow is only twenty-four years old, and when he went through all these dangers was only twenty-two, was there not a cause? I had just read his book—had been more interested in it than I had been in any book of travels since the days when I used to devour "Robinson Crusoe" and revel in old Drake's voyages round the world. I shall look out for Lord Milton when he goes to the table to be sworn to see what manner of man he is.

One of the most extraordinary events of the general election is the unopposed return of William Jackson, contractor, for North



Derbyshire, as the colleague of Lord George Cavendish. Of course, it was the support of the Devonshire family that cowed all opposition and returned Mr. Jackson. But how came it to pass that the great Duke consented to this alliance? County seats are usually awarded to county families, and not to contractors, however successful and rich they may be. Men lifted up their eyes and hands with astonishment when it came to be known that "Will Jackson" was to stand for the great Duke's county; but astonishment became amazement when they learned that he was to have the support of the Duke. "There must be something here," said Blogg, when I told him about it, "more than meets the eye, if we could but get at it. Not but Mr. Jackson may be a respectable man, I do not say that he is not; but, in the old days, a Duke of Devonshire would have spent his last farthing rather than have allowed a man who only the other day handled a pickaxe to sit for his county." There is one fact, however, which I may make known, though it throws but little light, I confess, upon the matter. Mr. Jackson is the proprietor of the large Clay-cross collieries in Derbyshire, which formerly belonged to George and Robert Stephenson.

There are now three Roman Catholics representing English constituencies. For many years there was but one—viz., Lord Edward Howard, who sat, and now sits, for the Duke of Norfolk's borough of Arundel. The other two are Sir John Acton (member for Bridgnorth) and Sir J. Simeon (member for the Isle of Wight); and I reckon that we have six Jews in Parliament—to wit, Baron Rothschild, for London; Baron Meyer Rothschild, for Hyde; N. M. Rothschild, for Aylesbury; Sir Francis Goldsmid, for Reading; F. D. Goldsmid, for Honiton; and Alderman Salomons, for Greenwich.

It is too early to calculate exactly the strength of the two great parties. All the lists are imperfect—for example, Sir George Bowyer and Aloysius Blake are in most of them marked as "Liberals." But when did either of them vote for Liberal measures? But there can be no doubt that Government has doubled its majority, and that the great prize which Disraeli has been so long anxious to clutch is farther off than ever.

I last week entered my protest against the conduct of the Belfast Orangemen during the election in that town. Justice compels me to condemn in equally strong terms the disgraceful riots which have occurred in various parts of England. At Maidenhead, Chippingham, Rotherham, and elsewhere, mobs indulged in unbridled license of misrule; life was sacrificed, property destroyed, and electioneering contests brought into disrepute. This is much to be lamented, and should be condemned and discouraged now and at all future elections. It is curious, however, that all the disturbances have taken place in the course of county elections, whereas in boroughs, as a rule, the utmost peacefulness prevailed, nothing more serious than chaffing and fun having been had recourse to. May we not infer from this that town populations are much more intelligent and forbearing than rural populations, and that an extension of the franchise would therefore be much more safe in boroughs than in counties? The members of the new Parliament, if they pass a reform bill, should bear this fact in mind. Some candidates, it is alleged, hired pugilists and "roughs" with the express object of interrupting the proceedings and causing disturbances. All who respect freedom of election and value Parliamentary government—to whatever party they belong—should combine to exorcise and discountenance such shameful proceedings. Neat management was displayed by the authorities in some quarters to get rid of the "dangerous classes" during the elections. In North Wilts, for instance, two hundred "roughs" were sworn as special constables, and then locked up in the Corn Exchange till the nomination was over. Quietness was thus obtained for that day; but the "roughs" were not to be caught so a second time.

Mr. Henry Lane, of Berkhamstead, the great rose-grower, is just dead, aged eighty-eight years. Everybody who was ever at Berkhamstead must have seen his garden, and all England knows of his fame as a grower of the most exquisite of flowers; but he was an extraordinary man in more ways than one. Eighty-eight is a pretty good age; it is pretty well to have been churchwarden of one parish for forty years, and to be able to read without glasses on the verge of ninety, as Mr. Lane was; but even this last fact gives no idea what a fine physique the man had. In 1859, however, he was pitched out of a gig, and everybody thought he would die; but, you see, he lived five years afterwards. He was twice married, and to meet his family at dinner was to sit down with a company of twenty-seven sons and daughters—about thirteen by one wife and about fourteen by the other. I say about, because I believe one lady brought Mr. Lane two (perhaps three) children by a previous husband; but the actual children of Mr. Lane himself by the two mothers were about two dozen. I am pretty sure that one of the grown-up children of the second wife married a grown-up child of Mr. Lane by the first wife; but my informant was so bewildered at the sight, and is so bewildered at the thought, of the dinner-table with about thirty people eating and drinking at it, that memory refuses to be exact. What a wonderful man was Mr. Lane! Ten centuries hence he will figure in a myth as having lived to the age of 8888 years, owing to the strength acquired through the constant inhalation of the breath of roses.

A new novel, by Miss Braddon, entitled "The Ladies' Mile," in allusion to the favourite ride in Hyde Park, is to be commenced in an early number of the *St. James's Magazine*.

#### THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

The sun, whose heat brings out the plums, closes the temples of the drama. During the past week there has not been any new piece produced at any of the regular theatres. On Monday night Mr. Stirling Coyne's *apropos* farce or comedieta of the "Pas de Fascination" was revived at the ADELPHI, for the purpose of introducing Miss Teresa Furtado as the heroine. This young lady, whose success was predicted in these columns eighteen months ago, is fresh from her triumphs at Liverpool, where she took the "Dickey Sams" by storm, and divided their interest and admiration with Mr. Gladstone. As Katherine Klover, Miss Furtado exhibited all the fascinations of voice, feature, and manner which subjugated our good cousins of Liverpool, and acted with great grace and vivacity. She also danced a Spanish dance, with her fan for her partner, with a *verve* and expression that compelled the audience, hot as they were, to enquire it. Mr. Toole played the Court barber with his accustomed power, and Mr. Robert Romer was a most dignified Governor Muffinuff.

But the weather is too sultry for theatres, and audiences are languid. Happy, at the present time, the lot of those who dance only on the sands, by a moonlit ocean, with the stars instead of gas-burners, and the shale and ripple of the breaking rollers instead of applause!

The Regent Music Hall, Westminster, has closed. The building itself is perhaps better constructed for its purpose than any in London; but the original *entrepreneur* has come to grief, leaving to some successor, *in futuro*, the opportunity of making a fortune.

#### ALPINE ASCENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

SOME time since, when Captain Sherard Osborn suggested a new Arctic expedition, the proposal was vigorously opposed on the ground that the objects to be attained were not worth the risk—much less the sacrifice—of life likely to be involved. It seems to us that the objection applies in tenfold force to the rage now prevailing for Alpine ascents. What good, commensurate with the risk, can possibly be attained by parties of mere pleasure-seekers risking their lives and limbs on the slippery sides of Swiss mountains? Scientific purposes are not subserved; for those who make such excursions are rarely scientific persons. The physical development of the frame—the only apparent real good to be got from the feat—could be equally well promoted without incurring the same risks. Why, then, should persons continue to engage in these dangerous attempts, when the only advantage they gain is to be able to make the idle boast that they have been to the top of Mont Blanc, or have stood on the pinnacle of the Jung-Fran, or have mastered the difficulties attending the ascent of the Matterhorn? It may be said that those who make these ascents are masters of their own persons, and are entitled

to risk their lives if they choose. True; but should foolhardy youths—who are generally the class of persons who figure as Alpine-mountain climbers—be encouraged to endanger, needlessly, lives which may one day become valuable, and, when accidents occur, cause sorrow and desolation in families, in pursuit of a vain and empty chimera? This season has already been distinguished by several fatal accidents to Alpine explorers; and it is really high time that reasonable and sensible people should raise their voices against the continuance of a pastime fraught with so much danger and so exceedingly little good. The mischief has reached a climax in the late fatal occurrence on the Matterhorn, where five human beings were instantaneously dashed to pieces; and all who have influence over excursionists should set their faces against repetitions of the dangerous feat. Dangers self may be lured alone to adventurous minds; but those who permit themselves to be so lured can scarcely be regarded as sensible persons.

#### THE NEW BRIDGE AT BLACKFRIARS.

ON Thursday week, as mentioned in our last Number, the foundation-stone of the new bridge to be erected at Blackfriars was laid by the Lord Mayor with befitting state and ceremony. At one o'clock the traffic over the temporary wooden bridge was suspended both for vehicles and foot-passengers, and at half-past two a procession left Guildhall for the scene of the ceremony, which took place in a huge cofferdam built on the south side of the river. Piles driven closely together into the river bed, and caulked like the side of a ship, formed a solid bulwark against the waters. These piles were the outer walls which now, instead of busy workmen, sheltered some hundreds of visitors. Massive transverse beams ran across the dam to support the piles against the inward pressure of the water. These beams, arranged for use, and with no eye to uniformity, gave the whole structure a business-like, practical look, which no amount of baize or bunting could get rid of. It seemed what it was—the first step in a great industrial work, which would demand the most earnest thought and the most continuous labour, and which was meant to last for generations. Whatever could be done in the decoration of these unpromising materials was done. But, after all, the chief interest to a spectator lay in this very roughness and unworldliness, and in the first resolute grappling with difficulties which this cofferdam and its supports suggested. At the bottom of the dam, some 15 ft. below low-water mark, was placed the foundation-stone—a block of Cornish granite weighing two tons and a quarter, neatly "dressed" for the occasion. The stone itself is not new to the work, for it has formed, during thirty years, a cutwater stone in one of the piers of the old bridge, having been placed there when the bridge first became afflicted with that sinking sensation for which it has since required incessant and expensive support. Except where the stone was placed, the floor of the cofferdam was plank and well supported, and overhead were tiers of galleries with benches, to which the invited guests were shown by members of the Common Council, who, in their robes, and furnished with wands and emblems of office, acted as masters of the ceremonies. From the galleries the visitors looked down as if into the hold of a man-of-war, but the beams interfered sadly with the view, and comparatively few above could see or hear the proceedings below. By no contrivance of art, however, could this have been prevented.

By half-past two o'clock all the visitors not taking part in the procession were admitted. There was not much variety in the prospect when once they were seated, especially if they had an awkward beam for their neighbour. But they were hospitably regaled with champagne and cake; a band of music discoursed sweetly at intervals; and at intervals, too, the rumbling of the trains on the adjoining railway-bridge added a new sensation—for here, beneath low-water mark, as each train passed, the very earth seemed to shake. Soon after half-past two the Lord Mayor and the civic dignitaries arrived, the bands playing the National Anthem. His Lordship was conducted to a chair of state placed in front of the foundation-stone, where the Lady Mayoress (Miss Hale) was already seated. He was surrounded by the aldermen and chief functionaries in their robes of office, and the formal ceremony then began. The members of the Bridge-house Estates Committee present took their stations by the side of the stone, Mr. William Webster bearing the plate with the inscription, Mr. Robert Taylor the purse containing the coins to be deposited, Mr. Deputy Tegg the glass vessel to hold the coins, Mr. T. B. Simpson the mallet, and Mr. Thomas Parker the level.

Mr. Cubitt, being called on, first exhibited to the Lord Mayor the plans and drawings of the bridge. The inscriptions, in Latin and English, were then read by the Lord Mayor's Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Mortimer, who composed them. They were as follow:—

Pontis novi, vetere iam dilapso, in Fluvium Thamesi sitv eodem adificandis symni Vrbis Londinensis Concilii itssv, Warren Stormes Hale, Prætor Vrbis, Anno Domini MDCCCLXVI, die mensis Iulii XXV, Primivm Lapidem posuit, auspicijs certe melloribvs, qvod illvm Bello vndiqve flagrante, hunc florentie Pace, Victoria iam annv nonvm et vicesimvm regnante, vniversi fere orbis terrarvm pro nova commercii fodera inter se iunctis popvllis, Civitas Londinensis invgendvm evavit; qvod omen DEVS Optimvs Maximvs, pro benignitate sva, eventv comprobet.—Iosephvs Cvbitv, Constrvxit.

#### TRANSLATION.

The former Bridge over the River Thames having fallen into decay, the Court of Common Council of the City of London ordered the construction of a new Bridge on the same site, of which the Right Hon. Warren Stormes Hale, Lord Mayor, laid the First Stone, on the 25th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1865, we trust under better auspices; for the former Bridge was built during a period of general War. The construction of the present has been undertaken in a time of profound Peace. In the 25th year of the reign of Queen Victoria, at a moment when the former Restrictions of Commerce have been removed, and, by the adoption of Free Trade, those separate interests which divided nations, have been happily bridged over. May the Almighty, of His infinite goodness, grant to the omen a happy completion.—Joseph Cubitt, Engineer.

The English translation was received with cheers; and then the Lord Mayor placed in the glass vase prepared for their reception the following coins:—A sovereign and a half-sovereign in gold; a crown, a half-crown, a florin, a shilling, a sixpence, a fourpenny-piece, a threepenny-piece, and a penny-piece in silver; and a penny, a halfpenny, and a farthing in bronze. The glass vessel was next sealed up by Mr. Cubitt, and the Lord Mayor deposited it in the well of the stone prepared for its reception. A copy of the *Times* of the day and a photograph of Lord Mayor Hale were also deposited in the cavity of the stone with the other memorials of the time.

The chairman of the Bridge Committee now presented the Lord Mayor with a handsome silver trowel, and expressed the desire of the committee that his Lordship should lay the foundation-stone of the new bridge. Assenting to this request, the Lord Mayor spread the mortar with the trowel in workman-like fashion, and the stone was then lowered to its place, which was not more than one foot below its former level. His Lordship then made a few appropriate remarks to those present, expressing his gratification at being surrounded by so distinguished a company on an occasion of such importance; and after congratulating the citizens on the commencement of so great and useful a work, and expressing a hope that it would be rapidly and solidly completed, the Lord Mayor took the mallet and level with which he adjusted and set the stone, striking it three times with the mallet, and declaring it, amid loud cheers, to be well and truly laid. The state sword and mace of the City were then placed crossways upon the stone, the band played "Rule Britannia," following this up with the National Anthem, the procession started on its return to Guildhall, and this historic ceremony was concluded.

The new bridge, of which an ample description has already appeared in the *ILLUSTRATED TIMES*, is expected to be completed in about two years.

MUNIFICENT GIFTS.—Her Grace the Duchess of Leeds has just laid the foundation-stones of two orphanages, at Pennybridge and Blitchingly, near Mayfield. The buildings will contain accommodation for one hundred boys and the same number of girls. They are both in the Gothic style, and have been designed by Mr. E. Welby Pugin. The children who are received in these institutions will be provided for in every possible manner by her Grace until they have been taught a trade. The cost of the buildings and endowment is estimated at about £70,000.

#### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT PLYMOUTH.

ARRIVAL OF THE ROYAL YACHT OSBORNE IN THE SOUND.

IT had been for some time expected by the inhabitants of Plymouth that the Prince and Princess of Wales would pay them a visit in the course of the present summer, and on Tuesday, the 18th inst., that expectation was realised. Early in the morning it became generally known throughout the town and its vicinity that the Osborne, with the Prince and Princess on board, had left Osborne shortly after daybreak, and that her arrival in Plymouth Sound might be looked for about noon. The morning broke auspiciously, and as it wore on thousands of people flocked to the spot at which it was announced the Royal party were to disembark. On shore an immense crowd had assembled by twelve o'clock. The whole surface of the harbour, too, was alive with craft of every description gliding swiftly to and fro, conspicuous among them being the Enchantress, the beautiful steam-yacht of the Lords of the Admiralty. Unfortunately, the day did not keep the promise of fine weather which it gave at its opening. Towards noon rain fell heavily, and a stiff breeze blew steadily up Channel. The preparations for the Royal reception progressed nevertheless, with unabated vigour, and the crowd, unmindful of the wet, waited patiently for the event to which all were so eagerly looking forward. Shortly after half-past two the report of twenty-one guns, again and again repeated from ship and fort, conveyed the welcome tidings that the Royal yacht was at hand. Happily, just as she came in sight the clouds began to disperse, and the unvarying darkness that overspread the heavens, lifted, broke up, and dispersed gaily in silver and opaline cumuli, leaving a sunlit field of ultramarine once more open to the astonished and delighted gaze of the Mayor, Corporation, and residents of Plymouth. It was by the first break of sunshine that these official and non-official persons had the great pleasure of discerning the drab funnel of the Osborne, accompanied by some other vessel, which proved to be the Trinity yacht; and very soon the roar of cannon was heard from ship and fort, as the two vessels entered the Sound and steamed round the French and English fleets. The Hoe, Mount Wise, Devil's Point, Stonehouse Hard, and all the landing-places on the Plymouth and Devonport shore, were crowded with spectators; and there was a most creditable muster of the four local volunteer corps, the 2nd Administrative Battalion acting as a guard of honour. As may be imagined, the sight in such unexpectedly brilliant weather, and with all the adjuncts of naval and military display and of popular excitement, was a really fine one. Never has the anchorage under the Hoe been so thickly covered with yachts, in and out between whose hulls went scores of rowing-boats full of men and women. Amid colours flying, and voices cheering, and broadsides firing the twenty-one rounds due to Royalty, the Osborne passed very near the Hoe on the way to her moorings in Barnpool; when, as she approached the entrance to Hamoaze, the saluting was taken up by the flagship. The Royal yacht anchored at the landing-point under Mount Edgumbe, but their Royal Highnesses remained on board two hours, in which interim the Lords of the Admiralty left their yacht, the Enchantress, to pay their respects to the Prince and Princess of Wales. Nor were their Lordships the only visitors of Royalty. Two pinnaces, severally placed at the disposal of the corporations of Plymouth and Devonport by the Port Admiral, conveyed deputations of these municipalities alongside the Osborne. Plymouth, represented by its Mayor, Serjeant-at-Mace, Town Clerk, and aldermen, wearing the robes and insignia of office, was first to reach the yacht, and presented an address of congratulation and welcome to their Royal Highnesses. The Prince of Wales reciprocated the expressions of gratification at his visiting Plymouth, and excused the absence of the Princess from deck on the very sound plea of her fatigue after a rough voyage. The Plymouth deputation having departed, the Devonport deputation arrived and took its turn of ceremonial amenities; and when the Devonport deputation had gone its way, the Prince and Princess landed.

#### LANDING OF THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES.

Then again there was agitation ashore and aloft, for a Prince and Princess cannot land without much circumstance and fuss; and down went the Royal standard on board the yacht, and away spread the news that their Royal Highnesses had disembarked, and "Bang! bang! bang!" went the guns again; and the excitement was greater than ever. Lord Mount-Edgumbe, who had been on board the yacht and had returned to his beautifully-situated mansion, now came down to the landing-place with the noble company assembled under his roof—the Marquis of Abercorn, the Countess of Dalkieth, Lady Georgiana Hamilton, Lord and Lady Vivian, Lord and Lady Skelmersdale, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. George Edgumbe, Lady Ernestine Edgumbe, the Hon. Captain Charles Edgumbe, and Lord and Lady Templetown. The yacht lying very near in, the barge was not more than a few minutes reaching the shore, where the Prince and Princess were received by the Earl of Mount-Edgumbe and conducted to a carriage which was in waiting. Two other carriages conveyed the Earl's party and the suite of their Royal Highnesses to the house by a road overhanging with trees; and on their emerging on the fine plateau before the residence the guard of honour presented arms and the united bands of the four volunteer corps played "God Save the Queen." Admission to the grounds by tickets had been granted, with certain limitations; and that there was need of caution in this respect appeared from the fact that a rush was made after the first carriage, in which were the Prince and Princess, with Lord Mount-Edgumbe. Their Royal Highnesses reappeared on the steps in front of the house very soon after they had entered it, and remained for some minutes in view of the assembly on the lawn.

#### SUBSEQUENT MOVEMENTS OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS.

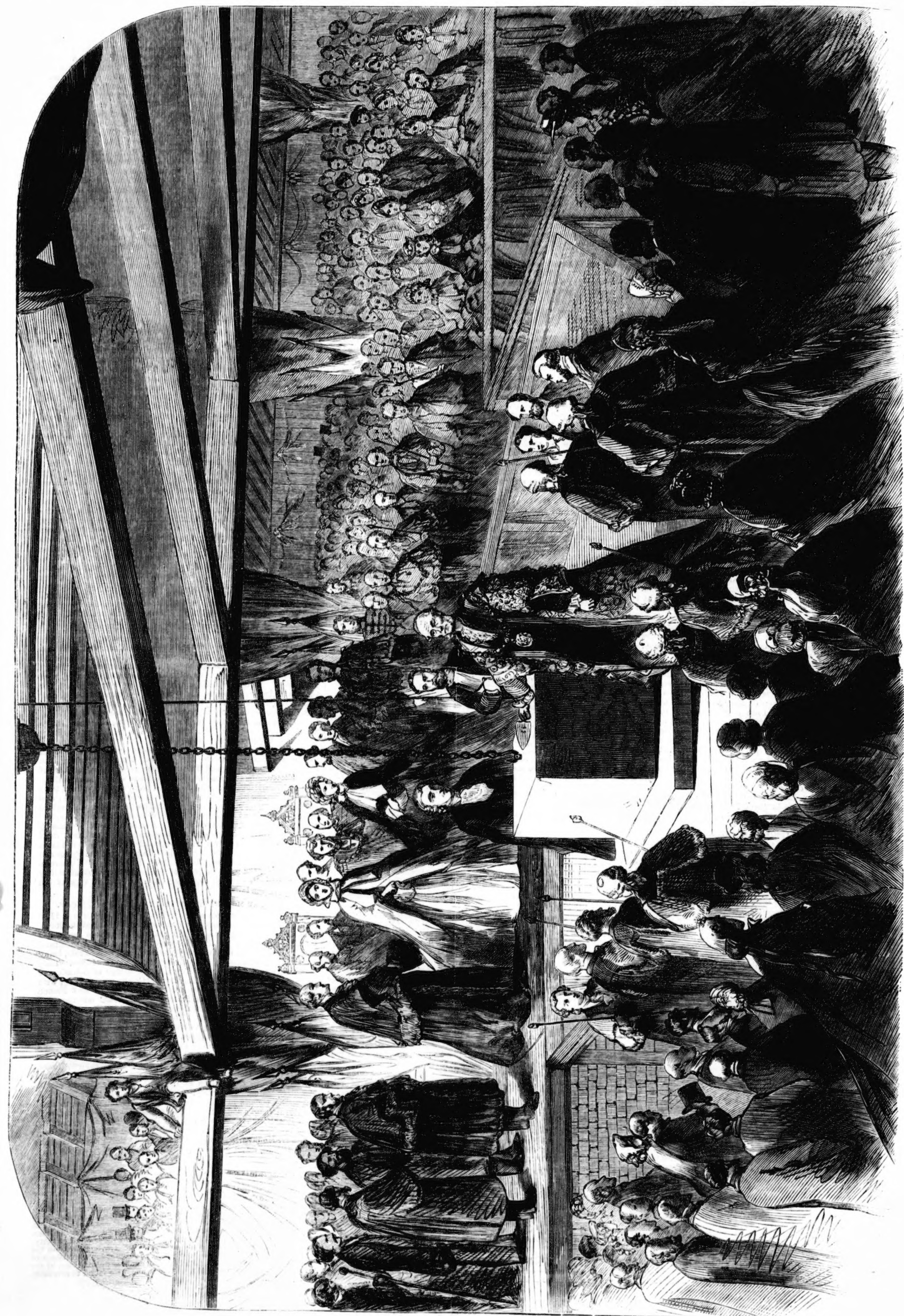
Their Royal Highnesses and suite left Mount Edgumbe at 12.30 p.m. on Wednesday, crossed the Hamoaze, and landed at the Royal William Victualling-yard. Their Royal Highnesses proceeded thence in carriages to the showyard of the Royal Agricultural Society's exhibition, and inspected the stock and implements, being afterwards entertained at déjeuner by the society's officers. They afterward paid a visit to the Royal Albert Bridge at Saltash, and there embarked on board the Royal yacht Osborne, proceeding, with the Lords of the Admiralty, to visit the English and French squadrons in the Sound. The Prince went on board and inspected the Magenta, the French Commodore's ship, and her Majesty's ships Royal Sovereign and Achilles. Their Royal Highnesses returned in the evening, in the Osborne, to Mount Edgumbe, and dined with a large party invited to meet them.

On Thursday the Prince and Princess again visited the show, and in the evening the Prince dined with Viscount Templetown, Commander-in-Chief of the Western District, at the Government House, Mount Wise. The party consisted principally of the Army and Navy officers in commission at the port, and the officers of the French squadron. On Friday, there was a grand gathering of distinguished persons in the orangery, at Mount Edgumbe, to meet the Royal visitors at luncheon; and on Saturday the Osborne, with their Royal Highnesses on board, left Barnpool for the westward, in order that the Prince and Princess might pay a visit to Cornwall.

Fowey, Mount St. Michael, Penzance, the Bottallack mines, the Scilly Islands, &c., were subsequently visited.

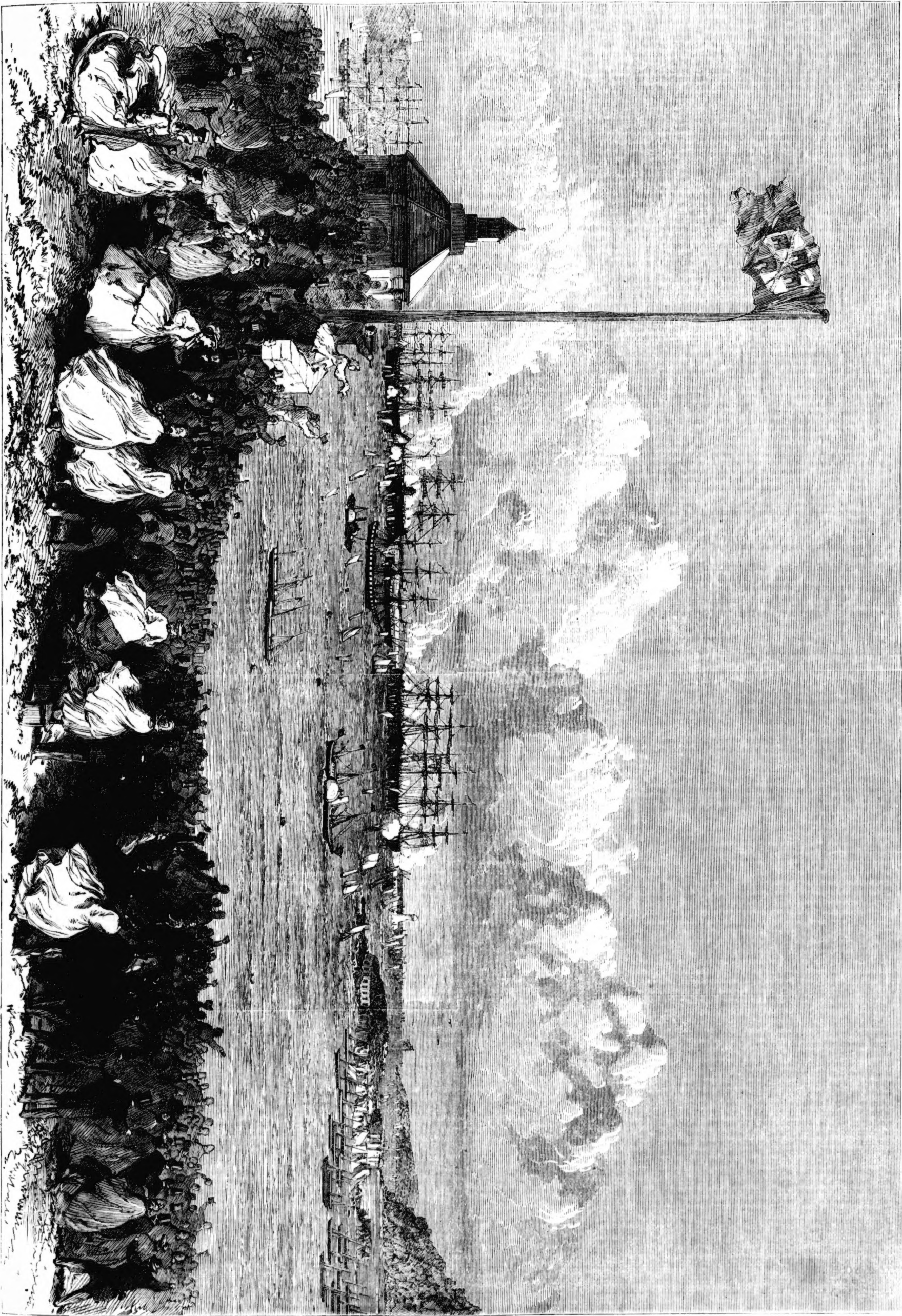
THE ELECTRIC LIGHT AT SEA.—Some interesting experiments have just been made at Lorient, on board the Coligny, the object of which is to utilise the electric light at sea. By means of a submarine reflector the water was illuminated to a great depth, so that it was possible to look down from the deck and see the fish, attracted by the light, swimming round the lamp as if in an aquarium. A kind of diving-bell, with a large glass eye in one side, and arranged to supply air to a diver, was also let down to the depth of thirty-eight fathoms. By means of this apparatus it will be easy to inspect submarine constructions, to fish coral, &c., and recover wrecked property. Signals were likewise exchanged, by means of the electric light, between the Coligny and the semaphore of Belle Isle. These different applications of the electric light were made, in presence of a military commission, by the inventor, M. Bazin, civil engineer, of Angers, and were found to give satisfactory results.





LORD MAYOR HALE LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF NEW BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.—(FROM A SKETCH BY FELICE RIZZIA.)





THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT PLYMOUTH: SCENE ON THE HOE ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE R. YAL YACHT IN THE SOUND.



### THE FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE MATTERHORN.

THE Rev. Mr. McCormick, Chaplain at Zermatt, furnishes the following account of the late fatal accident on the Matterhorn:—

Some months ago the Rev. Charles Hudson determined to ascend the Matterhorn this season. Before leaving England he invented and had made a kind of ladder for scaling precipices.

Mr. Birkbeck and I agreed to accompany him on his expedition. On arriving in Zermatt, on Wednesday, the 12th inst., he met with Mr. Whymper, who for some years past has been anxious to conquer the Matterhorn, and has made several attempts to do so. They agreed to work together. Mr. Birkbeck and I were both prevented from joining them. Lord Francis Douglas, who had made several successful ascents this season, and had been with Mr. Whymper for a few days previously, and Mr. Hadow, who had been up some high mountains with Mr. Hudson, were allowed to go with them. Having secured the services of Michel Croz, one of the best of the Chamounix guides, and of Peter Taugvald and his son, they started on their expedition on Thursday morning. That night the slept on the Hörnli arête, and at 3.40 a.m. on Friday they began the ascent by the rocks on the left of it. They met with no great difficulty, and reached the top about two o'clock. They were in the greatest delight at the accomplishment of their purpose. We saw them distinctly from Zermatt. About three o'clock they began the descent. Soon after they were all roped together. Croz was first, Hadow next; then came Hudson, Lord Francis Douglas, Peter Taugvald, Whymper, and Peter Taugvald's son.

Not far from the summit they had to pass over a difficult and rather dangerous place. It was a decline, composed of snow and rock, with very indifferent holding for the feet. They were descending with great caution, when Whymper was startled by an exclamation from Croz, and the next moment he saw Hadow and Croz flying downwards. The weight of the two falling men jerked Hudson and Lord Francis Douglas from their feet. The two Taugvalds and Whymper, having a warning of a second or two from the time that Croz called out, planted themselves as firmly as possible, to hold the others up. The pressure upon the rope was too much. It broke, and Croz, Hadow, Hudson, and Lord Francis Douglas went headlong down the slope and shot out of sight over a fearful precipice.

Mr. Whymper's feelings at this time may be imagined. The two remaining guides were so completely unnerved by the calamity which had befallen their companions that he found it difficult to descend with them. He and they spent a miserable night on the mountain at a great height. As they came down they looked in all directions for some traces of their companions; but, from the shape of the mountain, they could not catch even a glimpse of them. At 10.30 a.m. on Saturday they reached Zermatt.

Though he had no hope that any of his companions were alive, Mr. Whymper immediately sent guides to search for them. In the evening they returned to tell us that they had been able, with the aid of their telescopes, to see where they lay, but had been prevented by the width of the crevasses from reaching them. Being a friend of Mr. Hudson, Mr. Whymper sent for me. I had gone to the Corner Grät. On my return it was too late to do anything that day. After consulting together, Mr. Whymper and I agreed to start in search of our friends on the following morning at one o'clock. The Rev. J. Robertson and Mr. Phillips most kindly volunteered to accompany us. The Zermatt guides refused to go with us as it would be Sunday, and urged us, as there was no hope of saving any lives, to defer our expedition until they had made preparations for overcoming the difficulties of the way. Mr. Whymper, though exhausted by upwards of sixty hours' work, gallantly refused to accede to their request. Franz Andermatten, of Sasse; the brothers Lochmatter, of Macugnaga; and Frederic Payot and Jean Tairraz, of Chamounix, generously offered their services for the expedition. We hope their names will not be forgotten.

After an arduous walk, in which we were exposed to much danger, we reached the snow-field on to which our friends had fallen. When we looked up at the 4000 feet above us, and observed how they must have bumped from rock to rock before they reached the bottom, we knew they could not be alive, and we feared that they would be so awfully mangled that we should not be able to recognise them. Our worst fears were realised. We found no traces of Lord Francis Douglas, with the exception of some trifling articles of dress. His body must either have remained on some of the rocks above or been buried deeply in the snow. Croz lay near to Hadow. Hudson was some fifty yards from them.

From the state of their remains, the danger of the place (for it is exposed to showers of stones), and the very great difficulty of the way to it, we came to the conclusion that the best thing we could do would be to bury them in the snow. We drew them all to one spot, covered them with snow, read over them the 90th Psalm, from a Prayer-book taken from poor Hudson's pocket, repeated some prayers and a few words from the Burial Service, and left them.

Mr. McCormick also reports that Mr. Knyvett Wilson has lost his life upon the Riffelhorn, a rugged and dangerously-slippery hill of rock in the same neighbourhood.

### THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

BANTRY BAY, Friday, July 21.

LAST Saturday the Great Eastern left her moorings at the Nore at about twelve o'clock. On her previous journey down the Thames her engines worked easily and smoothly, without heating, except at one of the cranks of the screw shaft on which a pair of pistons work. At this point some sand or grit worked its way in, till the patent metal used in the place of brasses gradually heated and was partially melted, when the Great Eastern again cast anchor. The alloy, however, was soon replaced and has given no further trouble.

On the Friday evening, before leaving the Thames, his Grace the Duke of Sutherland came on board from his yacht and remained all night. On the following morning he left, at a time when a number of yachts—among others, that of Lord Alfred Paget—made their appearance to see the Great Eastern off. There were also several small steamers and other vessels in the neighbourhood, as well as the Atlantic Telegraph Company's tender, the Macgregor, which had just paid her last visit to the Great Eastern, and floated a little distance off to see the start. The anchor was quickly raised, although without the assistance of steam. At twelve o'clock the paddles and screw of the Great Eastern began to revolve slowly, and she was off—with the Government surveying-ship Porcupine leading the way, to point out to her bulky charge the deepest parts of the channel. Three ringing cheers were then given by the officials on board the Macgregor, answered by three others from the great lung power on board the Great Eastern, which steamed slowly along, without noise, vibration, rolling, or anything to let those below deck know that she had started at all.

The deck of the great ship presented a curious appearance—not unlike a builder's yard, being covered with carpenters' sheds and blacksmiths' shops, so as to give the vessel anything but a nautical aspect. The blacksmiths' shops, of which there were two on deck and one below, had latterly been principally employed in making bolts and stays for the great tanks containing the cable. These tanks are also supported underneath by several shiploads of timber, to enable the deck on which the tanks rest to support the unusual weight. Directly after leaving the Nore the demolition of the wooden workshops on deck was commenced, and nothing now marks the site on which they once stood.

In the fore-part of the Great Eastern the "picking-up" machinery and two great buoys are the principal features. Should a storm force the contractors to slip the cable, its end will be fastened to one of these buoys, so that when the weather moderates the ship can return, recover the end of the cable, draw it in by the picking-up machinery, make another splice, and once more proceed on the voyage. The fore-part of the deck is also alive with pigs, sheep, and cattle, as well as a large stock of ducks and poultry, whose appearance greatly discomfited some of the Irish natives of Bantry Bay, who had a long pull from the shore to the ship with cocks, hens, and eggs, which, after all, they found unsalable. The demand for fresh milk, however, proved a good source of profit to them, the preserved article on board, contemptuously dubbed "pickled milk" at the mess-tables, being at a very low ebb of public favour.

The Porcupine steamed lazily ahead in the hot July sun; scarcely a breeze relieved the oppressive effects of the sultry heat, and the distant shore and shipping seemed quivering in the haze. Not a cloud was to be seen. Occasionally a steam-packet would pass, on which occasions the passengers crowded to the side nearest the Great Eastern and cheered till they were hoarse. Off Margate the Porcupine parted company, first hoisting a flag to the mast-head with "Good speed you!" inscribed thereon. A loud cheer followed—another—and yet another still, which were lustily answered by the Great Eastern, which was finally left to herself, in the charge of Captain Anderson, to proceed on her great mission across the Atlantic Ocean.

In the evening, at sunset, Deal was passed at no great distance from the ship, and the water became alive with small boats which

put off to have a good view of the Great Eastern under steam. The sun had just sunk below the horizon when the Dover chalk cliffs and lighthouse came into view. The signal-light and the twilight strove for the mastery, and the French coast was barely visible on the opposite shore. Here the crew of a small eight-oared boat which had ventured a long way out to sea stood up and gave the parting farewell to the Great Eastern as darkness closed over the scene. After this the lights in the streets and houses of Dover were seen twinkling in the black horizon till they gradually disappeared from view.

The next day, being Sunday, the Church-of-England service, without singing or sermon, was read by Captain Anderson in the dining-saloon, which was crowded. The Isle of Wight, half hidden in mist, was passed at midday, a very good view of Ventnor being obtained. The ship here encountered a heavy swell, causing a steady pitching motion fore and aft on board the Great Eastern, which, under all the steam that could be brought to bear, attained an average speed of six knots and a half per hour only. This was partly caused by her enormous load, partly by her paddle-floats being very deep in the water, and partly by two of the screw-boilers being disused, in consequence of the proximity of one of the cable tanks and the danger of the heat softening the gutta-percha. Such of the sails as could be used without danger from fire were tried for the first time on Sunday afternoon: sometimes they increased the speed of the ship about half a knot per hour; but, as a rule, they were of no service at all, except to steady the vessel.

From this time forth the sea gradually became rougher, and on Monday, at twelve o'clock, the Lizard Lighthouses, coast of Cornwall, were in good view from the ship, a broken line of white breakers marking the shore and adjacent rocks. On Monday afternoon, when everybody was on the lookout for Land's End, that promontory was not only seen, but another most unexpected object, which caused the greatest excitement and astonishment on board the Great Eastern. This was no other than the steam-ship Caroline, which had the shore end of the Atlantic cable on board, and was pitching and rolling in an alarming manner. Glasses were brought to bear to solve the doubt as to identity. Finally, Mr. De Santy, the contractor's electrician, brought out his brass telescope, about 6 ft. long, and settled the question. The head of the electrician's mess-table, a foreign gentleman, after peering through this formidable instrument, said, "Yes, that is the Caroline, and there is Donovan smoking his pipe on the deck. I think they all look very jolly." After this there could be no doubt that the Caroline, which everybody thought had reached Valencia and laid the shore end, had failed in her mission, and that the Great Eastern and the starting of the expedition from Ireland must be delayed. The shore end was evidently too large a burden for the Caroline, which, moreover, is an old ship. As she came closer to the Great Eastern, Mr. Varley, the engineer to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, made some signals with his arms similar to the dot and dash marks of the Morse telegraph alphabet, and asked the cause of the delay. One of the officials on board replied by the same method that they had been detained at Falmouth by the heavy swell. A hawser corresponding in size with the Great Eastern—for it was as thick as a street lamp-post—was then run out, and the Caroline taken in tow, still rolling and pitching in a distressing manner as she was dragged through the waves.

As night approached the weather grew rougher still, the Great Eastern herself indulged in long, steady rolls, the weather moderating on Tuesday morning only to become worse at night. There were several cases of sea-sickness on board the big ship, and at night one heavy sea burst through the portholes near the fore-part of the vessel, thoroughly saturating the beds of a portion of the ship's crew with water. The seas broke first on one side of the ship, then on the other, with a dull, heavy crash, without in any way interfering with the long, measured rolls of the ship. The unfortunate Caroline had one of her boats washed away, and before morning the great hawser snapped in two, leaving her to herself once more.

On Wednesday morning the weather and sea became calmer, Valencia Island was seen in the distance, the Sphinx and Terrible were spoken, and Bantry Bay was signalled as the rendezvous, as it would afford a safe harbour to the Great Eastern. It was also arranged that when the shore end was laid by the Caroline the information should be sent as quickly as possible to Bantry Bay, when the three vessels would start for Valencia, make the splice, and steam for America. Before the Caroline could begin laying the shore end of the cable her mainmast would have to be taken out, and this operation alone would take a day. The Caroline started from the Nore ten days before the Great Eastern.

The Great Eastern then started on a pleasure-trip not planned by the Atlantic Telegraph Company, and, in the summer's sun, steamed lazily round the picturesque islands and rocks that stud the west coast of Ireland. In all kinds of rugged and fantastic shapes the rocks forced their way up through the pure white breakers; some, like Fingal's Cave, were perforated with large holes, through which the sea roared; others were split in twain from roof to basement, and shot so abruptly from out the water as to present no visible landing-places. Here and there on this dangerous coast a lighthouse was built, by whom inhabited nobody knows, since the only living things that intrude upon their solitude seem to be lobsters and seagulls.

On Wednesday afternoon the Great Eastern anchored in Bantry Bay, to the east of Bear Island; and in the afternoon some of the directors of the Telegraph Construction Company landed, together with the reporters for the newspapers, who were to be allowed to proceed with the Great Eastern no further. In the evening a large number of boats put off from the shore, principally filled with the fishermen and farmers of the neighbourhood, who brought eatables for sale; but a few also brought visitors from Castletown and other places near the bay. These, being few in number, were afforded every facility in exploring the ship and in seeing everything with the exception of the cable, which was still covered over and carefully protected in the tanks.

Yesterday (Thursday) a large party landed and climbed, with difficulty, a precipitous mountain on the edge of the bay; but the prospect from the summit was limited by the surrounding clouds. Another party went out shooting, and two of them got in the water in stalking a seal, which they did not shoot. Grave electricians and learned professors paid Paddy a visit, in his own habitation, where, in the majority of instances, the gentleman of the family—the pig—had to be turned out to make room for the illustrious visitors. With a friend, I looked in one of these cottages—about the best of them, too—for refreshments; and not only was the old sow turned out, with the tub from which it was eating its dinner, but a fat little pig also, which, with much grunting and squealing, was dislodged from its hiding-place under the bed.

The cable is in splendid condition, and tests perfectly. The instruments to be used in working it are those invented by Mr. Varley and Professor Thomson, and differ, in all respects, from any that have been previously manufactured, as they are the result of new discoveries in the science itself. An axle is made to revolve with chronometrical accuracy; and with each revolution it sends four, five, or more currents of alternate positive and negative electricity into the line. These four or five different currents give one single signal at the end of the line, either positive or negative, at the will of the operator. Another remarkable fact about the new apparatus is that, although only a small battery, which will not give the feeblest shock, is used to send messages through the whole 2500 miles of the cable, only one per cent of this feeble power is actually used to produce the signal, so that, if necessary, it is possible to work through the whole length of the cable with a battery of but one single cell. The Atlantic Telegraph Company had a competitive trial of instruments; but this one was found to distance all others, and has in the coiled cable given a speed of 57 words per minute, taking the average of a very long message. The minimum rate at which any message has yet been sent through the cable with this instrument has been more than four words per minute. Mr. Elliott, of the Strand, and Mr. De Santy, of the Telegraph Construction Company, each brought instruments to compete with it; but, as already stated, the results were not successful.

The three lengths of cable in the great tanks were spliced together to-day, and the contractors are employing their spare time in working and testing their paying-out and picking-up machinery. The shore end of the cable was safely hauled on shore on Saturday, and on Monday commenced her voyage. Some few faults had been discovered in the cable, but these had been rectified, and at the date of the latest telegrams the great ship was progressing satisfactorily, the weather fine, the cable all right, and the messages coming back to the station on Valencia Island in excellent style.

### FINE ARTS.

MR. E. F. WATSON'S PICTURES AT THE ST. JAMES'S GALLERY.

Few of us have passed along Piccadilly, on the opposite side to the St. James's Hall, without having our attention attracted to a window where the oldest and most dilapidated pictures it is possible to conceive are exhibited—first, in all their original rags and dirt, and then, after a short time, in a perfect state of repair, completely Rachel'd, and made to look young and blooming again. But the majority of us, it is to be feared, were not aware that behind the temple, where this mysterious rejuvenescence is effected, there is a little gallery of pictures, as elaborate as they are original and as excellent as they are novel, painted by the same hand that passes the old canvases through the cauldron of Medea.

The speciality of these works is, in Mr. E. Façon Watson's own words, "a new style of art, in water colours, which admits of a greater degree of sharpness, if not brilliancy, than can be produced by the ordinary system." The effect of the method is to give to pictures in this medium the lustrous depth and solidity hitherto supposed to be peculiar to oil colours. Yet this effect, difficult as it may be to believe it, is achieved without the use of body colour, an agent which, however striking may be the immediate results obtained by its aid, is allied with time, a fatal enemy to all pictures where it is employed.

With this secret—of which, perhaps, a keen eye and minute examination may detect some portion—Mr. Watson is the possessor of infinite patience, a delicate perception of colour, and a thorough knowledge of drawing. If these qualities do not constitute genius, they at all events produce something very like it; and it is impossible to visit this gallery without being impressed with the belief that in Mr. Watson we have one, not only of the most painstaking, but also of the most successful students of nature the country possesses. As a proof of the soundness of his perspective, both aerial and linear, and of his correctness in local colour and the drawing of leaf and tree forms, we may mention that the photographs taken from his pictures can hardly be distinguished from photographs from actual scenes. With a curious exactness, the camera shows, in the reproductions of his pictures, the peculiar effects—in the foliage, for instance—that we have hitherto supposed belonged only to photographs from nature. They, in short, possess even the defects which mark photographs from real scenery.

The most remarkable peculiarity of Mr. Watson's work is that, while he delineates with all the accuracy of portraiture every leaf and blade of grass—almost every gossamer thread—in his elaborate foregrounds, he does not sacrifice in the smallest degree the truth and breadth of his general effect. To be able to do this he must indeed have studied nature until she revealed to him her greatest secret, and showed him how she massed her grand passages without neglecting a bit of lichen, of a single stem, or a pencil of light on an individual leaf.

The depth and intensity of the shadows in these pictures are very great, yet entirely free from blackness. You can peer into them as though they were real, and pick out the details which compose them.

The care and nicety with which foliage and flowers are rendered in these remarkable paintings must command universal admiration. They are botanical studies, endowed with individuality and character. The light and air in all the landscapes are given with immense fidelity, and the sun which is infused into them is most felicitously true and warm.

A picture of children playing at hide-and-seek near a deserted lime-kiln (not included in the catalogue) is one of the most striking pictures in the gallery. The perfect realisation of the brickwork at the kiln-mouth and the blooming purple of the rising bit of heath in the middle distance are marvellous. Next to this, perhaps, we may reckon "A Scene in a Surrey Wood" (16), remarkable for a splendid foreground of fern and foxglove, and for the fine atmosphere infused into it. "My Summer Retreat" (31) is a delicious idyl, and the "Keeper's Cottage" (22), a beautiful glimpse of the country. "Going to Service" (63) is noticeable for a happy rendering of a ripe corn-field, no less than for the depth of sombre shade and luxuriance of foliage in the foreground. But perhaps the most admirable of all the smaller works is "My Cottage Window" (68), where the glass, through which the garden with all its brilliant blooms is chiefly seen, is suggested in the most extraordinarily accurate manner. We would also draw attention to "Spring" (unfinished, 73), "A Surrey Wood" (26), and an oil-painting, "The Welcome Home" (1), a picture on which Mr. Watson has brought to bear the fruits of his long experience in the renovation of oil-paintings, and which, he believes, will last for ages. Not one of the small studies of leaves, grasses, and flowers should be overlooked, nor must "The Mantis, or Walking Leaf" (75), be omitted. The relief given to this last is so remarkable that it is difficult to persuade oneself that it is not the real insect; and we believe Mr. Watson has occasionally given offence to visitors to the gallery by asserting—that is perfectly true—that it is painted on a quite flat surface.

One of the first thoughts that occur to us in inspecting these highly-finished and profusely-detailed pictures is, that the time consumed in painting them must be considerable. They are, in point of fact, the labour—we trust the delightful labour—of a lifetime. Mr. Watson appears to have devoted himself to art at an early age. Pictures bearing the dates of 1830, 1834, 1835, and even 1829, are exhibited. Nor has the artist's energy flagged. Some of the most interesting pictures in the gallery—most interesting because the peculiar method which is Mr. Watson's secret appears to have been brought to the greatest perfection in them—are the results of a visit to the picturesque neighbourhood of Lynton and Lynmouth no longer ago than last year.

Our readers must not imagine that these works have any of the extravagance of the pre-Raphaelite school. How Mr. Watson contrives to subdue his elaboration to the general effect is another secret which he will not—probably cannot—explain; but it is so subdued most unmistakably. The fidelity to Nature's breadth is acquired seemingly in spite of the minute detail; whereas the P.R.B. too often work the other way, and would fain persuade us that the whole effect must be natural, by dint of obtruding a highly-finished foreground upon us. They would impress us with a perception of the whole by forcing upon us an observation of the parts. In Mr. Watson's pictures we proceed in the opposite direction, and—as in nature—pass from admiration of the general landscape to the consideration of detached passages. We are conscious at the first glance of a pleasing harmony in the foreground; it is only when we search for its cause that we find it due to the autumn colouring of a stretch of ferns. This appears to us—apart from any merit possessed by the new style of art—the real secret of painting good landscape; and we venture to believe that our readers will coincide with us when they have paid Mr. E. Façon Watson's admirable pictures a visit at the St. James's Gallery, 201, Piccadilly.

The picture entitled "A Desperate Defence," published in our last week's Number, was attributed in mistake, as a correspondent points out, to "G. Cattermole," instead of "Charles Cattermole," a young and rising artist and a nephew of the distinguished painter above mentioned.

CAPTAIN GRANT, famous as one of the discoverers of the source of the Nile, was married, on Tuesday, to Margaret Laurie, grand-niece and heiress of the late Sir Peter Laurie. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. B. Speke, brother of the late Captain Speke, the leader of the expedition in which Captain Grant won his laurels.



## Literature.

*One with Another.* By EDWARD WILBERFORCE, Author of "Social Life in Munich." 2 vols. W. H. Allen and Co.

Mr. Wilberforce's first novel may be ranked as a success for more than one reason. His characters are sufficient, not too many; varied, and interesting through force of circumstances if not in themselves. They are no models of virtue. On the contrary, only two or three have anything in particular to recommend them. The hero does his duty solely for his own reward. One of the girls is wilfully unkind-like; and the other a beauty and a good girl enough, but with a talent for love-making calculated to deteriorate the English character in Continental estimation. In all praise be it said, the dramatic personae carry out one story amongst them, or, at all events, their fortunes hang very closely together. Nothing can be more tedious than the too general fault of dropping a certain set in order to see what another set are doing. Mr. Wilberforce has avoided this as much as possible; for, although he seems to digress by taking us for a couple of years into the Arctic regions, in reality he is doing no more than "writing up" a part of his story to an extent which might be deemed dangerous by some theorists of art, but which will never be derided by lovers of good literature. Beside the Arctic regions, the scenery includes English and German, Captain Sherard Osborn and others being the fountain of inspiration for the first, and personal experience for the others; whilst some personal reminiscences of Brazil commence a well-filled canvas. The story is curious—even daring. Lieutenant Frank Thurlby, R.N., performs some gallant deeds, and returns home, speedily to become engaged to the companion of his early youth, Miss Marion Elmswell. Before long there is mutual but unconfessed repentance. Frank goes abroad, and this time falls violently and seriously in love with Miss Helen Cary; but, just when it seems certain that Marion will release Frank from his engagement, a dark cloud appears on the name of Miss Cary's father. It is whispered, nay, openly said, that he has stolen a map from a nobleman's library. But, not to intrude too closely on a well-developed but yet plainly-told tale, Frank thinks he can clear up an unpleasant mystery through a friend of his, then on a Sir John Franklin mission. He volunteers in a fresh expedition, and is ultimately successful. By the end of the book Frank makes all the Cary family happy, especially Helen. Banwell, the rough and good old officer who has been a fine character throughout, also gets settled down; and Marion is rewarded with the hand of a gentleman who is far too good for her. This gentleman, Eustace Kingsland, M.A., barrister-at-law, and Fellow of Balliol, is not an uncommon man for a novel, but he has seldom been so well drawn. He is a clever dilettante in literature. He is "lettered ease" all over, with a good deal of Horace Walpole without the wasp. Also, he is the firmest of friends, and he makes the warmest of lovers when suddenly awakened. The devotion of Helen may be admired, but the clinging of Marion to Frank is at best unwomanly. Frank is a very poor fellow indeed. He gains a name in the Navy, and leaves the service. He gains the affections of two girls at once, and, of course, acts most badly to one, and almost so to the other. And his journey to the North Pole is entirely for his own purpose—not for the Carys; not for his country; not for his friend Banwell. Every reader of this interesting story will understand the feelings of Frank's valet-de-chambre. It would be easy to enrich our columns with the anecdotes abounding in these pages, or with the amiable growling at the Admiralty, and the kindly captains, who are evidently described as exceptions to a rule obnoxious to midshipmen. Or the critical conversations on art might well be introduced; but we prefer the reader to take all as it comes. "One with Another" is a fresh and vigorous book, worthy of good attention, and containing most picturesque accounts of latitudes most seductive to the mind just now. The book is appropriately dedicated to Mr. James Haunay, as "the living master of the naval novel."

*Dharma; or, Three Phases of Love.* By E. PAULET. 3 vols. Smith, Elder, and Co.

This is really a remarkable book. We may guess at once, feeling pretty sure that we guess rightly, that "E. Paulet" is a lady—is an "amateur," hardly a professional writer, and is, in "Dharma," giving to the world her first novel. One unmistakable sign of literary immaturity the writer gives—she lavishes in her three volumes material enough for thirty. It seems as if she were giving us all her culture, all her experience, all her observation, all her plot-power at once and in a heap. Taking the story as a story, we think the intention better than the execution; but then the "intention" is really good. The whole thing, in fact, is so much above the level of the ordinary novel, that one hardly knows how to speak of it with justice as between the author and the readers of ordinary novels. We ourselves have no fear that she will misunderstand or take in bad part our necessarily hasty and imperfect account of her crowded and eager volumes, for her intelligence is evidently equal to much greater things than that of understanding a casual criticism. But we sadly fear hers is the sort of book that will be used for cribbing from by other people, while it will bring to herself very little recognition or solid result of any kind.

It would be idle to lecture such a writer as "E. Paulet," for evidently she sees whatever there is to be seen, and can give as well as take. But she will perhaps bear with a hint or two, and find them useful.

In the first place, we think she should try to acquire the literary habits of the realistic or Jane-Austen school; we say the habits, for she evidently has the instinct.

In the second place, she should think less of "plot" and situation, and more of the fair, easy, natural evolution of a story.

In the third place, she should economise her material. She might very well remould the material of "Dharma" into two or three books.

But, solicited as her mind plainly is by romantic and natural tendencies, pulling in opposite directions, we would above all things engage; that when she is down to write her next book she should make a choice between the two methods. She could write a good romantic story. She could write a good "natural" or realistic story. She fails—for the purposes of all but a few readers—when she attempts to combine romantic and "natural" effects, as she does in "Dharma." We do not mean that she fails in separate chapters or in particular touches, but in the to all effect.

Meanwhile, we will do our best to stimulate the reader's curiosity by saying that "Dharma" does really exhibit "three phases of love," contains an energetic story, and abounds with suggestion and information upon the most unlooked-for topics. The book may be very warmly recommended.

Some of the mottoes to the chapters are badly presented to the reader. Would it do any harm to omit them altogether? It is *mauvais ton* nowadays, and the author of "Dharma" can afford to conform in trifles. We hope to hear of her again in a more shapely and uniform book.

A second glance at the book, since writing the above, has made it clear to us that we can identify "Epaulette"—we mean "E. Paulet"—but we allow the criticism to stand just as it was, in order that the author may see how a totally uninitiated reader is likely to look at her volumes.

*Noel; or, It Was To Be.* By ROBERT BAKER and SKELTON YORKE. 2 vols. Smith, Elder, and Co.

Were it not on the titlepage, the ordinary "half an eye" would be sufficient to convince any reader that "Noel" was partnership writing. When anything is particularly clear, "no ghost" is needed to explain it; but, supposing weird influences useful in clearing up difficulties, in this matter even the small allowance of spiritualism possessed by the Davenportes would be wholly unnecessary. The two hands are evident—a wise hand and a foolish hand. One with a literary capacity of no mean order; the other about as ridiculous a puddle of pen and ink as Mr. Mudie ever saw. However, the Beaumont and Fletcher business has this advantage, which, by-the-

way, is a kind of dilemma—Beaumont is bad, but Fletcher puts you in good spirits again; and just as you are about to toss the volume out of window, you find yourself pressing it to the heart. It is something like Gray's system of "taking prose and poetry by turns, like bread and cheese," only the materials are not quite so good. But, for future literary partnerships, we venture to make a suggestion. Let the edges of the volumes be cut, coloured, and lettered, on the London Directory plan, as some readers may like Baker and some may like Yorke, whilst it is utterly impossible that the same person could like both.

The story of "Noel" is on the good old plan—love-making in all its branches. Noel and Joanna are excellent specimens of a good type of character, and they fairly interest the reader. The friendship of Lady Mary for Joanna, who lives with her as companion, may be looked upon as a refreshing novelty; and the whole story of Lady Mary—the separation from her husband, and their reconciliation—comes in without effort, and is admirably written towards the close. Less skillful is the match-making mamma and the four marriageable daughters. These people do not scruple to rob and swindle, and worse; and they can be no more tolerated as pieces of human nature than can the soldier-baronet who seems never to go near his regiment, but passes his time in habitual deception, forgery, treachery, and theft. The drunken parson, whom everybody invites and treats with a certain respect, has not existed since the days of Smollett, except upon imitable leaves; but Mr. Baker or Mr. Yorke thinks it noble to insult the Church as well as the Army; and here, indeed, is enough of insult for both. The story of Mr. Jans, mixed up with the maiden aunts, &c., is altogether in a different style, and very creditable to the writer; but we cannot understand how the writer could have been content with so unequal a colleague. The young ladies are made to talk a language quite unfamiliar to society. They plot with the baronet, and assist him with his forgeries. One of them speaks of "that sneaking hypocrite, Joanna," and the same strain of compliment is continued on the next page with "just like that sneak." They forge a letter from Joanna to Noel—who are honourable friends—in which she says, "Oh, come to me, and let your lips press upon mine the sign of peace." The baronet tells a village girl whom he is endeavouring to ruin, that he cannot "longer tarry;" and perhaps the best of the joke is that the girl understands what he means! The mind tires of wandering a second time through these weary pages. It is enough to say that "Noel" is the most astonishing mixture of good and bad ever invented to perplex the public.

*Farina: a Legend of Cologne.* By GEORGE MEREDITH. Smith, Elder, and Co.

Readers of light fiction will be glad to see Mr. Meredith's "Farina" added to Messrs. Smith and Elder's "Monthly Volume of Standard Authors." The book is now some years old, and is well thought of, being perfectly entitled to come from the retirement of "out of print," and take rank amongst the best of its shilling brethren. The story is crammed with amusement, with wild, grotesque, and excellent parody of the inflated German style. Mr. Meredith has written many better and more important books since "Farina," but, of its kind, there is no more hearty and rollicking, and, withal, poetical effect in our language.

*Francis Spira, and other Poems.* By the Author of "The Gentle Life."

This book makes, in occasional patches, a much nearer approach than the prose of the same author to the first great condition of all writing that one cares to remember. The style is really something like the body of the thought in the passages where for a few lines the author is felicitous. But neither the power which shapes the thought nor the fineness of touch which produces the music lasts for long together.

All good books contain flat, or at least undistinguished, passages. There are the natural levels over which fine faculties pass from height to height. Or, again, they may be deliberately artificial—the work may be done in pieces, and then the artist intentionally joins the bright patches with a continuous texture of fainter, quieter colour. But all this is matter of enormous, self-consuming labour. In these pages of verse the majority of the lines are lines every one of which should have cost the author a sleepless night or two. The right word in the right place will not come at less cost, let a man have whatever faculty he may, and however favourable may be the conditions. The reward of the artist is the certainty that his work produces, even in the least instructed mind, a certain exact effect—the precise thing which he intended; and that a very, very few will sympathise in the process as well as enjoy the result. In these poems we have a mature experience of life, and a great deal of the most modern culture, while the art, the sensibility that exacts fine workmanship, never carries the author along for more than half a dozen lines without a fall.

Thinking over, as we have done, what is really good in this volume, we have come to the conclusion that if the author had in other respects—as to which we cannot judge—the peculiar faculties of Sheridan Knowles, he might write far better plays than Knowles did. Can he, then, construct a story? Can he dramatise a story? If he can, his powers of rhetorical apostrophe, which now and then take on poetic heats, colours, and forms, would become instruments of success instead of, as now, bringing into relief so much that is intolerable. In prose, people will endure, apparently, a jobbed style; in poetry, never.

## Pamphlets on the Sewage Question.

We have received two pamphlets on the subject of town sewage and the purification of water infected by sewage. The first of these is an explanation of Mr. Ellis's plan and tender for utilising the sewage of the south side of the metropolis, and enters at considerable length into the amount of fertilising matter in sewage, and its money value; into the nature of soils and crops; the possibility and profitability of applying sewage to the land; the extent of area necessary to get rid of the sewage of that portion of London lying south of the Thames; Mr. Ellis's plan for accomplishing this; the probable return on the capital invested, and other cognate points. Mr. Ellis proposes to take the sewage from the outfall reservoir at Crossness, and lift it by steam power into a summit reservoir placed on a hill of sufficient elevation to command by gravitation the area to be dealt with. From this point the sewage is to be conveyed in iron mains under the roads, so that farmers can avail themselves of it on its way to a reserve surface of land of 4000 acres or more, which shall be worked by Mr. Ellis's company till the farming public come to understand the value, and purchase the whole of, the sewage available. Mr. Ellis proposes to work his scheme by means of a joint-stock company, with a capital of £1,700,000; and he calculates that the gross annual receipts will be £1,057,792, and that, after deducting £115,442 as working expenses, there will remain a net profit of £942,350 to be divided between the company and the public in the same proportions and on the same conditions as have been agreed to in the concession of the sewage of the northern portion of the metropolis lately granted to Messrs. Hope and Napier. Of course, it is impossible for us to go into the details of Mr. Ellis's scheme; but we think that, if the project be practicable—of which point we do not pretend to be able to judge—and if Mr. Ellis's calculations be sound, it is very desirable indeed that the plan, or some one to accomplish the same object, should be at once adopted, and carried into operation as speedily as possible. It is desirable neither to pollute the lower reaches of the Thames nor to waste valuable fertilising matter; and if Mr. Ellis can save our pockets, clear our noble river, and make our fields productive at one and the same time, we are willing heartily to wish him "God speed."

The other pamphlet to which we have referred is by Mr. Thomas Spencer, F.C.S., and is a vindication of a plan he has invented and has now in operation for purifying water from town sewage, a thing which Mr. Spencer maintains to be perfectly practicable. Mr. Spencer's pamphlet has been written in consequence of a measure introduced during the late Session of Parliament by Lord Robert

Montagu to prevent the influx of town drainage into rivers, on the ground that the water of such rivers cannot thereafter be purified. The bill was withdrawn, to allow of a Parliamentary investigation of Mr. Spencer's process of purification, which, of course, has not yet taken place. Mr. Spencer maintains that he can and does perfectly purify water so infected so as to render it fit for domestic culinary purposes. We are very glad to hear this, for it is some consolation to know that such is the case; but we cannot help thinking that it would be a much wiser course to adopt Lord Robert Montagu's plan, and keep our rivers pure when they are so. It seems but little wisdom to foul our streams till they become nuisances, and then adopt an expensive and difficult process to cleanse their waters again.

## CASCADE IN THE EXHIBITION GROUNDS AT DUBLIN.

WITHIN the last few days a new and interesting feature has been added to the Dublin International Exhibition. The water-works in the gardens have begun to play, and the accompanying engraving represents a very beautiful cascade, which forms part of the aqueous display. The water is supplied from the great reservoir on the top of the Exhibition building, which are fed by an engine in the machinery-court. The gardens are now open to visitors in the evenings, from seven till ten o'clock, three times a week, when a military band is in attendance. On these occasions a display of fireworks takes place, which produces a very fine effect on the fountains and cascade. Admittance is free to season-ticket holders only, but large numbers of persons willingly pay a fee to be allowed to enjoy the great treat which the gardens on these evenings afford.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—An interesting meeting was held at Dundee a few days ago for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to Mr. W. D. Latto, editor of the Dundee People's Journal, in acknowledgment of his zealous and valuable co-operation in assisting to collect upwards of £800 through the medium of that newspaper, to defray the cost of two life-boats to be stationed on the Scotch coast. The testimonial presented to Mr. Latto by the National Life-boat Institution consisted of a beautiful model of the People's Journal Life-boat (No. 1) about to be stationed at Peterhead, N.B.; a beautiful silver tablet, bearing a suitable inscription; the thanks of the institution, illuminated on vellum, and inclosed in a gilt frame; and a fine large photograph, also in a gilt frame, and suitably inscribed, of a life-boat with its crew proceeding through a stormy sea to rescue the crew of a wrecked vessel seen in the distance. Mr. Francis Molison presided on the occasion, and he was supported by some of the principal residents in Dundee.

THE STRIKE IN THE BUILDING TRADE.—In pursuance of a resolution adopted at a meeting of the masters on Monday last, on Tuesday printed notices were posted in the various firms that on the 28th of August next the advance of 4d. per hour would be given to the men on condition that the strike against Messrs. Cubitts' was withdrawn by Monday next, the 29th inst. On Wednesday night a delegated meeting of the carpenters and joiners was held at the Cambridge Hall, Newman-street, Oxford-street, to take the above notice into consideration. There were 216 delegates present, representing nearly every building firm in the metropolis. After a long and protracted discussion, the following resolution was ultimately unanimously adopted:—"That we, the delegates, on behalf of our constituents, accept the advance of 4d. per hour, as offered by the masters, on the 28th of August next, on condition that the other 4d. per hour be given on the 1st of March next; and, also, provided that Cubitts' men be paid the advance of 4d. per hour upon resuming work on Monday morning next."

THE LONDON BRIDGES.—On Friday, the 19th of May, 99,236 foot-passengers crossed London Bridge in the twenty-four hours, and 65,756 persons in vehicles or on horseback. It was a fine day. On Tuesday, the 23rd of May, on which day the morning was fine, but it rained heavily between four and five p.m., there were 91,080 foot-passengers, and 72,559 in vehicles. Between nine and ten in the morning the number of foot-passengers reached 8008 on one of these days, and 9274 on the other. Half the vehicles belong to Borough traffic, rather more than a quarter to railway traffic, nearly a quarter to Tooley-street traffic. In the half-year after the opening of Southwark Bridge toll-free, or at least from Nov. 9, 1864, to May 7, 1865, 2,339,312 foot-passengers crossed the bridge; in the half-year from Nov. 8, 1863, to May 7, 1864, when there was a penny toll, the number of foot-passengers was 257,616. On Friday, the 9th of June, 48,572 foot-passengers crossed Blackfriars Bridge in the twenty-four hours, and 30,141 persons in vehicles. Between eight and nine in the evening the number of foot-passengers reached 5096, the highest number in any hour. In the year ending Feb. 23, 5,111,368 foot-passengers paid a halfpenny toll and crossed Waterloo Bridge. In the ten years next before 1841, when the toll was a penny, the number of foot-passengers averaged only 2,667,106. In the eight months from Sept. 1 to April 30, 1,291,246 passengers paid a halfpenny toll and crossed Hungerford Bridge; the average was 5348 a day. On the 11th of June 47,962 foot-passengers crossed Westminster Bridge in the twenty-four hours, two thirds using the north footway; 13,119 vehicles also crossed. The traffic over Lambeth Bridge, a toll-bridge, is at the rate of about 1,300,000 persons annually.

SHOCKING OUTRAGE AT PLYMOUTH.—A murderous assault was perpetrated at Plymouth, on Saturday, on an inspector of the metropolitan police doing duty in Devonport Dockyard. The inspector, Silas Annis, had risen from the ranks of the police force through his abilities as a detective, and, being somewhat zealous to maintain his reputation, had been very watchful over tradesmen carrying on business in the neighbourhood of the naval arsenal and likely to deal in Government stores. On Saturday, provided with a search-warrant, he proceeded to search the premises of Edward Bunter, a marine-store dealer, carrying on business in Fore-street, Stonehouse. In this shop the detectives discovered amongst the metal stored there about 24 lb. of old Government copper and some other trivial items of old Government stores. These they seized, and were about leaving the premises, when Annis went back and asked to see a metal-book that these dealers are obliged by law to keep. The book was handed to him and while he was inspecting it Bunter approached, and with the exclamation, "There you have got that, have you not?" made a thrust at the lower part of his person with a swordstick. The blow took effect about two inches below the heart, breaking off about eight inches of the blade of the weapon, which was left in the wound, some four or five inches of the sword having penetrated the unfortunate man's body. Annis drew out the piece, made an alarm, and fell on the floor. He was immediately taken up and conveyed to the Royal Naval Hospital, where he was still living on Sunday; but with very faint hopes of his recovery. During Saturday night his depositions were taken at his bedside by a magistrate in the presence of Bunter. It has been since announced that Annis is likely to recover. Bunter made a desperate attempt to commit suicide by opening the arteries of his neck and arms with the fragments of the basin provided for his food in gaol, and in this effort he succeeded, dying two hours after the discovery of his act.

FURTHER CONFESSION OF DR. PRITCHARD.—Subjoined is the second confession made by Pritchard:—"Confession by Edward William Pritchard, and made in the presence of an All-seeing God, and of the Rev. T. Watson Reid, my present spiritual adviser, on the 19th day of July, 1865, at Glasgow prison, for communication to the proper authorities.—I, Edward William Pritchard, in the full possession of all my senses and understanding the awful position in which I am placed, do make free and open confession that the sentence pronounced upon me is just; that I am guilty of the death of my mother-in-law, Mrs. Taylor, and of my wife, Mary Jane Pritchard; that I can assign no motive for the conduct which actuated me beyond a species of terrible madness and the use of ardent spirits. I hereby freely and fully state that the confession made to the Rev. R. S. Odiam, on the 11th day of this month, was not true; and I hereby confess that I alone, not Mary McLeod, poisoned my wife in the way brought out in evidence at my trial; that Mrs. Taylor's death was caused according to the wording of the indictment I further state to be true; and the main facts brought out on my trial I hereby fully acknowledge, and now plead wholly and solely guilty thereto, and may God have mercy on my soul! I pray earnestly for repentance not to be repented of and for forgiveness from Almighty God, through the intercession of our blessed Redeemer, Mediator, and Advocate, Jesus Christ the Lord and Saviour. Fellow-creatures, pray for me; and let me add, I am in charity with all men. I have now to record my humble thanks to all who have taken part in any way for my interest. First to their Lordships the Judges—[Here follows a long list of names, the convict having apparently imagined that some one of the officials with whom his crimes have brought him into contact might be offended if not mentioned.] May each and all accept the thanks of a deeply-penitent sinner, and may heaven be their reward, is the last prayer of Edward William Pritchard.—JOHN STIRLING, Governor, witness.—EDWARD GEARY, warder, witness; JOHN MURRIE, warder, witness." The condemned man has been visited by several clergymen. He appeared to be very calm and collected. He was told that his confession was not believed out of doors; in reply, smiling calmly at the ceiling, he said that he had often wondered why Christ, while on earth, had experienced such difficulty in dealing with unbelievers; but that, after the minister's remark, he was not now surprised. He rallied at the Judge and his leading counsel; and, on being remonstrated with, said he could ascend the scaffold with a smile. He has been overwhelmed with tracts and letters of exhortation. In the intervals between the visits of several reverend gentlemen the unhappy man seems to have employed his thoughts in writing and rewriting confessions, no less than four having been handed to the governor of the gaol by him, all differing very materially, and the two succeeding the first so palpably false that they were not deemed worthy to see the light of day.



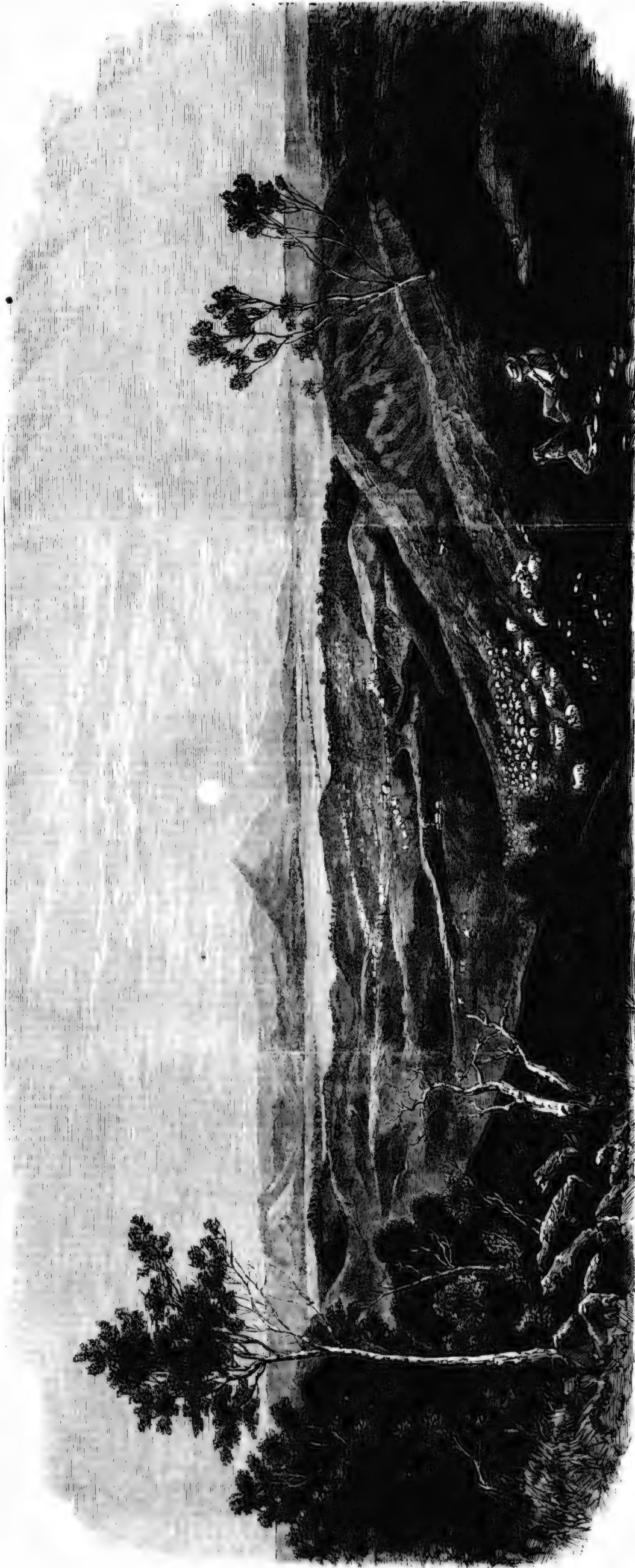
We have already published an illustration, with some account of one of the celebrated gold-fields which became famous in the early history of the Australian diggings; and our present engraving represents a district remarkable not only for the deposits of precious metal discovered there, but also for its natural beauty. While Mount Alexander lies northward, on the regular route to the gold-fields, Mount Ararat, with the plain and valley which it commands, is situated on the east of, and considerably nearer to, Port Phillip. Even before the voyage is concluded, the heights on the coast, and in the country beyond the harbour attract the attention of the emigrant. First, Cape Olway, at the entrance to Bass's Strait; and, afterwards, Point Lonsdale and Point Nepean, forming the western and eastern

headlands at the entrance of the port, after rounding the latter of which, the voyagers find themselves in what seems like a great lake surrounded by prairie lands, rising, on the eastern shore, to Arthur's Seat and Mounts Eliza and Martha. Mount Ararat, however, is nearer to Western Port than to Port Phillip, and may be said to stand on the borders of a most desolate territory; for between Gipps's Land and Western Port, passing westward along the coast, stretches a wild tract comparatively unknown, made up of thick forest, tangled scrub, and an almost impassable swamp. Here large numbers of wild cattle, escaped from the herds of the settlers, at one time remained unclaimed in the vast solitudes. Western Port Bay is nearly encircled with mountains which, in the east, approach to within a short distance of the coast, sweeping inland on the north, the intervening swamp receiving their drainage. The ranges between this basin and Gipps's Land are broken, rugged, and intricate, covered with

thick forests, of which the trees are netted together by a tangled undergrowth of shrubs and hardy creepers; and it was through this then desperate country that the enterprising Count Szeleceki forced his way from Gipps's Land to Western Port, and gave his name to the mountain range. Beyond the swamp, and overlooking a great plain, rises Mount Ararat, with its undulating surface leading down to the lightly-wooded valleys, where the sheep browse under the care of the rough Australian shepherds. The volcanic plains, so characteristic of the country, are not dead levels, nor does their surface or soil present one uniform character. Here and there they rise into long, low, flattened ridges, the summit often rough and rocky. Extensive tracts are covered with rocky prominences, or with large, loose stones, while in some cases the long ridges and mounds are more marked, and are then known as "stone rises," the land of which was rated low by the early settlers, but was soon

discovered to be invaluable for sheep-runs—the grass being sweet, the soil dry, and the loose stones retaining moisture beneath them during the summer heats. It was at Ararat that, even during the time of the great gold discovery, the Australian shepherd might be seen in all his independent solitude, attending to his charge as though he had never heard of the yellow metal which was being washed in the creeks of the lower part of the valley. A long-bearded, bronzed-faced fellow, clad in a blue serge shirt, a pistol in his belt, a musket on his shoulder, a short black pipe in his mouth, the only change he has from week to week till the shearing season is to watch the changeful aspect of the sky, to tend his enormous flock, or to repair at meal-times to his hut, where, if he be married, his wife prepares the mutton, tea, and damper, with the welcome addition of potatoes and cabbage.

It is a wonderful journey from the country near Melbourne to this



THE GOLD-FIELDS OF AUSTRALIA: MOUNT ARARAT.

mountain and valley of Ararat. Past squatters' houses of wattle, timber, and clay; through stations where, if it be sheep-shearing time, the natives may have made their camp to assist in the work; along forest paths where on every side gum-trees rise in a tangle, with silvery and mottled trunks and feathery foliage which intercepts the view but offers little shade from the sun; here and there huge patriarchs of the forest, with gnarled and twisted trunks and branches, in grotesque contortions; gigantic trees, with the heart and half the lower part of the trunk burnt away by bush-fires, yet retaining their foliage green and flourishing; the luxuriant green of the massy fronds of cherry and oak contrasting gratefully with the scanty foliage of the gum; now and then a green glade, with a limpid creek stealing through its grassy banks; the distant mountains gleaming through the green branches in deep purple, hazy here, and the notes of parrots, bellbirds, cockatoos, and, perhaps, the wild merriment of the "laughing jackass" sounding in the branches overhead.

Here, too, by the great water-holes, where the natives build their huts, the traveller may hear of that fearsome animal the "bunyip." The bunyip is the legendary aboriginal dragon, and was long believed in even by some of the earlier settlers as a monster haunting the rushes beside the

the north-east. At the foot of these ranges extends the great stretch of lava plain, often floored and furrowed with what are called "dead men's graves," a series of oval mounds and hollows, resembling a vast graveyard of giants—in summer treeless, parched, and covered with dry, worthless grass; in winter bleak and dreary wastes. The neighbourhood of the mountain itself, however, is very beautiful. A very large proportion of these slaty ranges resemble those of North Wales and Cumberland, with the difference that they are intersected by a countless number of quartz veins, varying from the thickness of a shilling to several feet in width. The hills are strewn over with fragments of such veins, which sometimes form a white glistening gravel of quartz. It is on the lower slopes of these wooded ranges, and along the green slopes of the valleys, that the gold-digger plies his laborious trade; for here he buried the golden treasures which have converted sometimes in a single week, what was a silent waste into a scene of noisy industry. It is not, however, to the digging of gold that the district of Mount Ararat is especially devoted. As we have already mentioned, the floors are occupied by flocks of sheep; and the traveller may have to partake of the rude hospitality of the squatter or the owner of an out-station. Now an out-station is simply a hut built at

a distance from the homestead or from some other out-station on the run, or sheep-walk, so as to allow ample feeding for two flocks of sheep—a flock averaging 1500 head, and three acres of pasture-land being allowed to each sheep.

An out-station therefore commands 9000 acres, more or less, of pasture land. To each flock there is a shepherd, and to every two shepherds a hut-keeper, all of whom find accommodation in the hut; while the sheep are penned every night in the surrounding hurdle-yards, the entire arrangement and conduct of the station being distinct within itself, and having no connection with any other out-station. The business of the shepherd is to proceed with his flock every day, including Sundays, soon after sunrise, to the feeding-ground pointed out to him by the overseer, with strict injunctions not to encroach on a neighbour's run or to pass the bounds of his out-station, and to see that they feed at their leisure and be well spread over the ground while feeding. By noon they travel in this manner a distance of four or five miles, when they are brought to rest under the shade of some trees to shelter them from the mid-day sun. This gives the shepherd an opportunity of eating his dinner and brewing his tea in the teapot which he invariably carries with him.



A few minutes suffice to light a fire and boil some water, tea is made, four or five chops are spitted on cleft sticks and grilled before the fire, a piece of damper is taken out of his wallet, and the shepherd sits down to his bush fare, winding up with a pipe of tobacco. After an hour or two, the sheep are again driven to pasture, and so return home by a different route. The shepherd reaches the out-station by sundown, when he meets his fellow-shepherd, returning from an opposite direction; and, after they have shut up their separate flocks in the yards, they both sit down to a supper prepared by the hut-keeper, who takes charge of the sheep during the night to guard them from native dogs and other depredators. For this purpose he is armed with a musket, and sleeps in a movable watchbox, which is carried about by handspokes, like a sedan-chair, and placed near the sheep-yards. At daybreak he wakes the shepherds, prepares breakfast, and, when they have gone out for the day, sweeps the yards and shifts the hurdles, after which he has again to prepare mutton and damper for the evening repast. This is the routine day after day at an out-station, and this the life which (relieved only by the periodical shearing) has been lived by men of culture and education who have begun their Australian apprenticeship at a station like those about Mount Ararat.

## THE WIMBLEDON RIFLE MEETING.

### CONCLUSION OF THE SHOOTING.

THE interest of the proceedings on Thursday week centred in the international match for the Elcho challenge shield—a competition between the selected small-bore shots of the United Kingdom, standing in much the same relation to the Enfield international contest, decided a few days before, as the grand race for the Cup at Ascot does to the more multitudinous gathering at Epsom. The event drew to Wimbledon a larger and more fashionable attendance than on any of the previous days of the meeting, and from first to last the contest was watched with an eagerness and satisfaction proving that international emulation lingers, though stronger feelings, happily, have disappeared. The spectators at the firing-points applauded any particularly successful shot as heartily as they dared, bearing in mind that the marksmen must not on any account be excited, lest their attention should be distracted, and their aim, as a necessary consequence, grow wild and unsteady. At the concluding ranges, when the English and Scottish scores were known to be running in parallel lines, with an almost imperceptible distance between, there was delight, nearly savage, in the emphasis with which the abbreviation "bull" passed from mouth to mouth whenever the marker's white disc obscured for a moment the black surface of the distant bull's-eye. Lord Ducie remained all day with the English squad; the Marquis of Donegal was not less interested in the efforts of his

countryman, while Lady Elcho by her presence with a large party of friends at the Scottish firing-point showed how greatly she sympathised with the Scottish desire to take the shield north-

wards. The fortunes of the match fluctuated in an extraordinary manner, and as, not merely from range to range, but from shot to shot, it was impossible to form any reliable opinion as to whether England or Scotland would ultimately succeed, it need not be added that the excitement was very great. At the close of the 800 yards distance Scotland was exactly one point ahead, for which advantage she was indebted entirely to Lord Aberdeen, who in fifteen shots made twelve bull's-eyes and three centres, and when the squads walked back from the 900 yards to the 1000 yards firing-point, the lead of the Scottish had advanced from 1 to 7 points. From this point, however, the shooting of the English eight steadily improved: fewer misses were made by them; while one of the Scottish eight, having failed to hit the target at the outset, lost confidence apparently, and made miss after miss in a way that was very damaging to the prospects of his side. The English had an instinctive perception that they were recovering lost ground, and redoubled their efforts. Among them one gentleman, Lieutenant Banting, who fired from the left shoulder, was remarkable for the steadiness of his shooting. On the Scottish side, too, there was one who exhibited an idiosyncrasy: this consisted in firing, as far as circumstances permitted, from his back. A few minutes before seven o'clock the match terminated. The Irish were beaten by both the other nationalities—a result regarded as inevitable before the match commenced—making, however, such a creditable fight throughout, and at the close having so large a minority to point to, that they will clearly be formidable antagonists on some future occasion, when they have sufficient time in which to mature their preparations. The English wound up their score with a bull's-eye in the full confidence that they had won, and walked across to the firing-point where the Scottish had still a shot to deliver. Here, however, the assurance of victory was even stronger, and in consequence of information that was communicated to him, Lord Elcho called for "three cheers for Scotland." These were given with a heartiness which rendered the subsequent disappointment all the more bitter when it turned out that according to the register England had gained the day by a majority of two, the total numbers being, for England, 1053; for Scotland, 1051. It was then explained that the supposed majority for Scotland rested on the establishment of a claim to have one shot made by Lord Aberdeen allowed as a centre, which had been signalled as a ricochet. Lord Elcho mounted, and rode down to the officer in charge of the butt to investigate the matter, and returned with the information that, in the opinion of the officer, the shot had been a fair one. Fresh cheers were, of course, given for this announcement, the effect of which was to raise Scotland's score to 1054; but the hopes of that country were destined to be dashed, for Lord Elcho ascertained on further inquiry that the markers in



PRIVATE SHARMAN, OF THE 4TH WEST YORK VOLUNTEERS, WINNER OF THE QUEEN'S PRIZE AT WIMBLEDON.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY HERBERT WATKINS.)



GRAND CASCADE IN THE GROUNDS OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, DUBLIN.—SEE PAGE 59.



the ricochet butts, who were better placed for determining a point of this kind than the officer in question, maintained the accuracy of the ricochet signal which they had waved. The matter was further complicated by the discovery that the Scottish eight were not agreed among themselves upon the exact shot to which they attached such importance, some alleging that it was a shot fired at the 800 yards range before lunch hour, others that it was the fourteenth shot at the 900 yards range. The point in dispute was ultimately yielded by the Scottish eight, so that the shield remains in England. A variety of other competitions were engaged in, but the interest of the above contest eclipsed all others. In the case of Assistant Surgeon Henderson, of the 1st Mid-Lothian, reserved for consideration the previous day, the decision of the council was that the modification introduced into the foresight of the rifle was not such as ought to disqualify Dr. Henderson from winning the Albert prize of £100, which was accordingly awarded to him.

On Friday week the Horatio Ross prize was decided, and this formed the great event of the day. The object of this prize is to induce quickness of firing and rapidity of locomotion—the testing points being, ability to fire most frequently, make most points, and run 500 yards, in five minutes' time. The contest throughout had been very close between Lord Aberdeen and Mr. Peterkin, of Cambridge University, and was ultimately gained by the latter, who made 47 points in twelve shots, his noble competitor losing by 1 point in the same number of shots. A grand display of fireworks took place in the evening, and had a very fine effect in the camp.

#### PRESENTATION OF PRIZES AND REVIEW.

On Saturday a double ceremonial brought the proceedings to a close. The marksmen whose skill earned the valuable prizes in the gift of the council were assembled—in the first instance, to receive those honours, under circumstances rendering them doubly acceptable; and at a later hour the regiments of metropolitan volunteers, to whose ranks no inconsiderable portion of the successful competitors belong, marched on to the common with the object of taking part in the movements of a field-day. To both these ceremonials public interest attached in no slight degree, for the attendance, at the review especially, was in excess of that recorded on similar occasions. Many who had been prevented by circumstances growing out of the general election, or by other causes, from visiting the ground during the progress of the competitions, no doubt seized the opportunity of paying their annual visit to Wimbledon; and many more must have attended for the first time, since the line of carriages and spectators within the inclosure was prolonged very much further in the direction of Wimbledon than at any of the former reviews. The general prizes were distributed by Lady Spencer; several of the special prizes were given away by the donors; and addresses were made by Lord Elcho and others. The leading feature, however, in the ceremony was, of course, the conferring of the Queen's prize upon Private Sharman, of the 4th West York (of whom we publish a Portrait), who carries off the honours of the Wimbledon meeting of 1865. The winner of a Queen's prize may elect to receive his £250 in specie, or in any other shape that he prefers. Private Sharman took as portion of his prize a silver tea-service, which, with the residue of the money inclosed in a miniature blue silk purse, was handed to him by Lady Spencer amid general applause.

The review took place in the evening. About 12,000 men were on the ground, divided into two bodies, the whole under the eye of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. The whole display was highly satisfactory, and went off with great élan.

#### THE WINNER OF THE QUEEN'S PRIZE.

Private John Sharman, of the 4th West York Rifle Volunteers (Halifax), the winner of the Queen's prize, is a native of Keighley, Yorkshire; but is now engaged in business, at Bradford, as a wool-stapler, in partnership with his brother, under the firm of Jno. and J. Sharman. Mr. Sharman, who is in his thirty-third year, is unmarried, and resides with his parents in Halifax. He joined his regiment on Jan. 21, 1862, and has been a member of the National Rifle Association for the last three years. He is likewise a member of a local small-bore club, in Halifax, known as the "Gorilla." Although not successful at Wimbledon before this year, Mr. Sharman has carried off several "all-comers' prizes since he joined the volunteer force. Amongst others, he has won prizes at Glasgow, at Stamford (last two contests), at Stroud, at Gloucester (last two contests), at Hereford, at Barton Moss, at Bradford (last two contests), and at the last two county meetings at York, where he took two first prizes. He also gained the first battalion prize of his own corps, last year. The people of Halifax are very proud of the success of Mr. Sharman and his comrades—Messrs. Marriott, Thomas, Dawson, and Cockerham, who have all won prizes at Wimbledon this year—and gave them a most enthusiastic reception, on their return home last Monday evening. They were met at the station by the town battalion, the members of the eighth company, to which Mr. Sharman belongs, wearing laurel wreaths in their caps, the whole being under the command of the Mayor of the town, Major Holdsworth, and Major Kirk. The bells of the parish church rang out a merry peal, banners were displayed, and an immense crowd assembled, who cheered Mr. Sharman lustily as the procession of which he was the most prominent figure marched through some of the principal streets of the town.

#### ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

At the very end of the season an abridged Italian version of "L'Africaine" has been produced at Covent Garden. Our operatic public will not, it is believed, listen to beautiful music for four hours at a stretch; and it was absolutely necessary, beginning at eight, to terminate the performance by twelve. The problem was to give just as much of the music of "L'Africaine" as would fill the interval between those two hours, and the opera has been cut and cut, until now it is precisely of the length required. It seems to us that it could have been brought within the necessary limits by some more artistic and humane means than have been actually employed. In cutting down an opera it is not to be supposed that any two persons will agree as to what ought to be excised. But, in shortening "L'Africaine," instead of spoiling the symmetry of a great number of pieces, the operator might, surely, here and there, have left out a piece entire.

Our readers are already acquainted with the general design of "L'Africaine," in which, as usually happens, not only in opera but in real life, everyone is in love with the wrong person. Thus, Nelusko loves Selika, Selika loves Vasco di Gama, and Vasco di Gama loves Ines, while Ines is beloved by and married to Don Pedro. Hence all sorts of complications, which are thus described (in tolerably fine language) by the author of the English version of the libretto:—

Vasco di Gama, a young officer in the Portuguese navy, convinced of the existence of lands hitherto unknown to his countrymen, applies to the Royal Council of Portugal for means wherewith to prosecute his researches; producing, in support of his arguments, two slaves, purchased by him in an African slave mart, whose features, garb, &c., prove them to be of a race unknown to Europeans. The superstitious ignorance of the council leads, not only to the refusal of Vasco's application, but to his being forthwith arrested and thrown into a dungeon, his captivity being shared by his two slaves, Selika and Nelusko, the former of whom has become deeply enamoured of her master, while she herself is passionately beloved by her companion in bondage, Nelusko. Vasco, however, is soon released from prison, owing to the zealous intervention of Ines (now the wife of Don Pedro), but between whom and Vasco a deep and enduring attachment had long existed. Don Pedro has mean time become possessed of Vasco's papers, plans, &c., and having obtained from the King the command of a ship, he sets sail, hoping to carry out Vasco's projected discoveries, and thereby reap the advantages to which the great navigator's genius and enterprise had so justly entitled him. Don Pedro takes with him on his voyage his wife Ines and the two slaves, Selika and Nelusko, whom he has purchased of their former master. As the ship approaches the Cape of Storms it is overtaken by a vessel carrying the same colours, and commanded by none other than Vasco in person, who, on an unexpected turn of fortune has enabled to fit out a ship for himself. Notwithstanding their mutual hate, Vasco comes on board Don Pedro's ship for the purpose of cautioning him against the numerous dangers with which the navigation in those latitudes is fraught.

A quarrel, however, ensues, during which, in verification of Vasco's warning, the ship (through the machinations of Nelusko, to whom the steering of the vessel has been intrusted) is suddenly boarded by Indians, who, despite an obstinate resistance, take the entire crew prisoners and carry them away to a land rich in every tropical beauty, and of which the captive slave Selika now proves to be the Queen, she having formerly been captured by Africans on an occasion when, tempest-tossed, her bark had drifted far from her native shores. Don Pedro and his companions are, in accordance with a law of the country, immediately put to death. Selika, to save the life of her beloved Vasco, informs her subjects that a marriage has been contracted between herself and the young Portuguese during her captivity in Europe. Vasco, overcome by gratitude, is on the point of forgetting his love for Ines, when of a sudden the hapless maiden is heard, as she and her attendants are being led to the sacrifice, bewailing her sad fate and bidding an eternal adieu to her native land. The well-known accents at once revive in Vasco's breast all his former affection for Ines. Selika, heartbroken on finding that her ardent love for Vasco is unreturned, at first determines on signal vengeance; but her better nature subsequently gains the ascendant, and she nobly restores the two lovers to liberty. Despair, however, takes possession of the unhappy Queen, and, unable to endure the torments of unrequited passion, she resolves to end her days by inhaling the perfume of the dread manzanilla-tree, the exhalations of whose foliage, according to their traditional properties, lul her into a dreamy trance, from the ecstatic visions of which she is awakened by the signal-gun announcing the departure of Vasco and his beloved Ines, to whose happiness Don Pedro being dead, there is now no longer a barrier. Recalled to the terrible reality of her position, Selika utters a passionate farewell to Vasco, and, overcome by the poisonous emanations of the fatal tree, beneath whose death-dealing branches she is still extended, the unhappy Queen expires in the arms of her faithful and sorrow-stricken Nelusko.

The principal parts in "L'Africaine" are given, at the Royal Italian Opera, to Mdles. Pauline Lucca and Fioretti and M.M. Wachtel and Graziani. This "cast" certainly cannot be equalled at any one of the numerous theatres in Europe at which "L'Africaine" has been, or is about to be, produced. On the whole, Wachtel and Graziani are probably as good representatives of the parts of Vasco di Gama and Nelusko as could be found; while the singing of Mdle. Fioretti and the singing and acting of Mdle. Lucca are in the highest degree admirable. Mdle. Pauline Lucca is as much the central figure in the drama as the manzanilla beneath which poor Selika dies is the central object in the great scene of the last act—which, by-the-way, is a triumph of scene-painting and of stage decoration generally. It is a poor drama, as our readers already know—fit, at best, to be represented in the form of a pantomime; but Mdle. Lucca cannot help being interesting from her very appearance; and in the one touching scene which the piece contains she is truly pathetic. Mdle. Fioretti's great merit is that she sings her music to perfection. In spite of Mdle. Saxe's great vocal and dramatic ability, we do not think her Selika equal to that of Mdle. Lucca; but there can be no question as to Mdle. Fioretti's singing in the part of Inez to that of Mdle. Battu, the original representative of the character in Paris. Mdle. Battu, however, has some of the advantages on her side which Mdle. Lucca possesses in so remarkable a manner as compared with Mdle. Saxe. In opera, as in the spoken drama, the appearance of a performer must count for something; and, if in Paris it seems quite natural that Vasco di Gama should prefer the slim young Inez to the stout, middle-aged, savage woman, it seems incredible in London that the benighted navigator should quit his beautiful and poetical African Princess for the sake of a very ordinary young lady, of cold demeanour, and weighing at least thirteen stone. The drama, as a whole, gains by the new interest which the character of Selika acquires in the hands of the sensitive and sympathetic Lucca, who must not be praised for her beauty alone, and who, in the absence of that desirable gift, would still know how to touch the heart of the public by the mere force of her dramatic talent.

On Wednesday night one of the most interesting events of the season—Mdle. Patti's benefit—took place. We defer our notice of the performance until next week.

#### THE TRIAL OF CONSTANCE KENT.

CONSTANCE EMILIE KENT was indicted, at Salisbury, on Friday, the 21st inst., for the wilful murder of Francis Saville Kent, at Road-hill House, on the 29th of June, 1860. Mr. Karslake, Q.C., and Mr. Lopes were counsel for the prosecution; and Mr. Coleridge, Q.C., Mr. Edlin, and Mr. Ravenhill appeared for the prisoner. Mr. Justice Willelms having taken his seat, the governor of the gaol was desired to put up Constance Emilie Kent. In a few minutes the prisoner came up stairs into the dock, dressed in deep mourning and having on a thick veil. She first went to the back of the dock and had some conversation with her solicitor, Mr. Rodway. She then put up her veil and came to the front of the dock. The Clerk of Assize stated the nature of the indictment, and asked the prisoner, "How say you, Constance Emilie Kent, are you guilty or not guilty?"—"The prisoner, in a mild voice, said, "Guilty."

Mr. Justice Willelms—Are you aware that you are charged with having wilfully, intentionally murdered your brother? Do you plead guilty to that? The prisoner muttered something which could not be understood. The Judge—What is your answer? You are charged with having intentionally and with malice killed and murdered your brother. Are you guilty or not guilty? Prisoner—Guilty.

The Judge—Let the plea be recorded. Mr. Coleridge then rose and addressed the Court in the following terms:—As counsel for the prisoner, and acting on her behalf and by her direct instructions, I desire to say two things before the sentence of the Court is passed. In the first place, the prisoner solemnly, in the presence of Almighty God, and as a person who values her own soul, desires me to say that the guilt is hers alone, and that her father and others, who have so long suffered most unjust and cruel suspicions, are wholly and absolutely innocent. Next, she desires me to say that she was not driven to this act, as has been asserted, by any unkind treatment in her home. She met nothing there but tender and forbearing love; and I hope I may add not improperly that it gives me a melancholy pleasure to be made the organ of these statements, because, on my honour, I believe them to be true.

The Clerk of Assize then addressed the prisoner—Constance Emilie Kent, you have confessed yourself guilty of the wilful murder of Francis Saville Kent. What have you to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon you according to law?

Mr. Justice Willelms, having put on the black cap, then said, with manifest emotion—Constance Emilie Kent, you have pleaded "Guilty" to the indictment charging you with the wilful murder of your brother, Francis Saville Kent, on the 29th of June, 1860. It is my duty to receive that plea, which you have deliberately put forward, and it is a satisfaction to know that it was not pleaded until after having had the advice of counsel, who would have freed you from this dreadful charge if you could have been freed from it. I can entertain no doubt, after having read the evidence, and considering it in connection with your three confessions of crime, that your plea is the plea of a guilty person. The murder was one committed under circumstances of great deliberation and cruelty. You appear to have allowed feelings of jealousy and anger to have worked in your breast, until at last they assumed over you the influence and power of the Evil One. [Here the learned Judge was deeply affected and spoke in accents broken by emotion. The prisoner was likewise completely overcome by her feelings, and, almost turning round in the dock, sobbed audibly.] The learned Judge proceeded—Whether her Majesty, with whom the prerogative of mercy rests, may be advised to exercise that prerogative in your case, on account of the fact of your youth at the time when the murder was committed; the fact that you are convicted on your own confession; and the fact that that confession removes suspicion from others, is a question which it would be presumptuous in me to answer. It now well behoves you to live what is left to you of life as one about to die, and to seek a more enduring mercy by sincere and deep contrition, and by a reliance on the holy redemption, propitiation, and satisfaction for all sins. It remains for me to discharge the duty which the law imposes on the Court, without alternative, and that is to pass on you the sentence which the law adjudges to all murderers. The learned Judge then, in the usual terms, passed the awful sentence of the law upon the prisoner, who, after standing for a short time in the dock, covered her face with her veil, and was conducted out of court.

The Home Secretary has recommended her Majesty to commute the sentence of death on Constance Kent to penal servitude for life; and she will, accordingly be treated in the same way as any other criminal.

#### PREVENTION OF CHOLERA.

THE President of the Council has issued the following GENERAL MEMORANDUM ON THE PROCEEDINGS WHICH ARE ADVISABLE IN PLACES ATTACKED OR THREATENED BY EPIDEMIC DISEASE:—

1. Wherever there is prevalence or threatening of cholera, diphtheria, typhus, or any other epidemic disease, it is of more than common importance that the powers conferred by the Nuisances Removal Acts, and by various other laws for the protection of the public health, be well exercised by those in whom they are vested.

2. If the danger be considerable, it will be expedient that local authorities, in taking measures against it, avail themselves of the best medical advice which their district or its neighbourhood can supply.

3. Proper precautions are equally proper for all classes of society. But it is chiefly with regard to the poorer population, therefore chiefly in the courts and alleys of towns and at the labourers' cottages of country districts, that local authorities are called upon to exercise vigilance and to prefer information and advice. Common lodging-houses, and houses which are sublet in several small holdings, always require particular attention.

Wherever there is accumulation, stink, or soilage of house refuse, or of other decaying animal or vegetable matter, the nuisance should, as promptly as possible, be abated, and precaution should be taken not to let it recur. Especially all complaints which refer to sewers and drains, or to foul ditches, and ponding of drainage, or to neglect of scavenging, should receive immediate attention. The trapping of house-drains and sinks, and the state of cesspools and middens, should be carefully seen to. In slaughter-houses, and other places where beasts are kept, strict cleanliness should be enforced.

5. In order to guard against the harm which sometimes arises from disturbing heaps of offensive matter it is often necessary to combine the use of chemical disinfectants with such means as are taken for the removal of filth; and in cases where removal is for the time impossible or inexpedient the filth should always be disinfected. Disinfection is likewise desirable for unpaired earth close to dwellings, if it be sodden with slops and filth. Generally, where cholera or typhoid fever is in a house the privy requires to be disinfected. [For an account of processes of disinfection see below.]

6. Sources of water-supply should be well examined. Those which are in any way tainted by animal or vegetable refuse—above all, those into which there is any leakage or filtration from sewers, drains, cesspools, or foul ditches—ought no longer to be drunk from. Especially where the disease is cholera, diarrhoea, or typhoid fever it is essential that no foul water be drunk.

7. The washing and lime-whitening of uncleanly premises, especially of such as are densely occupied, should be pressed with all practicable dispatch.

8. Overcrowding should be prevented. Especially where disease has begun, the sick room should, as far as possible, be free from persons who are not of use or comfort to the patient.

9. Ample ventilation should be enforced. It should be seen that window-frames are made to open, and that windows are sufficiently open. Especially where any kind of infective fever has begun, it is essential, both for patients and for persons who are about them, that the sick room and the sick house be constantly well traversed by streams of fresh air.

10. The cleanliest domestic habits should be enjoined. Refuse matters which have to be cast away should never be let linger within doors, and things which have to be disinfected or cleansed should always be disinfected or cleansed without delay.

11. Special precautions of cleanliness and disinfection are necessary with regard to infective matters discharged from the bodies of the sick. Among discharges which it is proper to treat as infective are those which come, in cases of smallpox, from the affected skin; in cases of cholera and typhoid fever, from the intestinal canal; in cases of diphtheria, from the nose and throat; likewise, in cases of any eruptive or other epidemic fever, the general exhalations of the sick. The caution which is necessary with regard to such matters must, of course, extend to whatever is imbued with them, so that bedding, clothing, towels, and other articles which have been in use by the sick do not become sources of mischief, either in the house to which they belong or in houses to which they are conveyed. Moreover, in typhoid fever and cholera the evacuations should be regarded as capable of communicating an infectious quality to any nightsoil with which they are mingled in privies, drains, or cesspools; and this danger is best guarded against by disinfecting them before they are thrown away; above all, they must never be cast where they can run or soak into sources of drinking water.

12. All reasonable care should be taken not to spread infective disease by the unnecessary association of sick with healthy persons. This care is requisite, not only with regard to the sick house, but likewise with regard to day-schools and other establishments wherein members of many different households are accustomed to meet.

13. Where dangerous conditions of residence cannot be promptly remedied it will be best that the inmates, while unattacked by disease, remove to some safer lodging. If disease begins in houses where the sick person cannot be rightly circumstanced and tended, medical advice should be taken as to the propriety of removing him to an infirmary or hospital. In extreme cases, special infirmaries may become necessary for the sick, or special houses of refuge for the endangered.

14. Privation, as predisposing to disease, may require special measures of relief.

15. In certain cases, special medical arrangements are necessary. For instance, as cholera in this country almost always begins somewhat gradually in the comparatively tractable form of what is called "premonitory diarrhoea," it is essential that, where cholera is epidemic, arrangements should be made for affording medical relief without delay to persons attacked, even slightly, with looseness of bowels. So, again, where smallpox is the prevailing disease, it is essential that all unvaccinated persons (unless they previously have had smallpox) should very promptly be vaccinated; and revaccination should also be offered to persons above puberty who have not been vaccinated since childhood, and to younger persons whose marks of vaccination are unsatisfactory.

16. It is always to be desired that the people should, as far as possible, know what real precautions they can take against the disease which threatens them, what vigilance is needful with regard to its early symptoms, and what (if any) special arrangements have been made for giving medical assistance within the district. Especially in cases of smallpox or of cholera, such information ought to be spread abroad by printed handbills or placards. In any case where danger is great, house-to-house visitation by discreet and competent persons may be of the utmost service both in quieting unreasonable alarm and in leading or assisting the less educated and the destitute parts of the population to do what is needful for safety.

17. The present memorandum relates to occasions of emergency; therefore the measures suggested in it are all of an extemporaneous kind, and permanent provisions for securing the public health have not been in express terms insisted on. It is to be remembered, however, that in proportion as a district is habitually well cared for by its sanitary authorities, the more formidable emergencies of epidemic disease are not likely to arise in it.

#### PROCESSES OF DISINFECTION.

N.B.—Artificial disinfectants cannot supply the place of cleanliness, ventilation, and drainage. Their use is for exceptional purposes. The great natural disinfectant is fresh air, abundantly and uninterruptedly supplied.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS BY PROFESSOR MILLER.

1. For purposes of artificial disinfection, the agents which most commonly prove useful are chloride of lime, quick lime, and Condry's manganic compounds. Metallic salts, especially perchloride of iron, sulphate of iron, and chloride of zinc, are, under such circumstances, applicable. In certain cases chlorine gas or sulphurous acid gas may advantageously be used; and, in certain other cases powdered charcoal or fresh earth.

2. If perchloride of iron or chloride of zinc be used, the common concentrated solution may be diluted with eight or ten times its bulk of water. Sulphate of iron or chloride of lime may be used in the proportion of a pound to a gallon of water, taking care that the water completely dissolves the sulphate of iron, or has the chloride of lime thoroughly mixed with it. Condry's stronger fluid (red) may be diluted with fifty times its bulk of water; his weaker fluid (green) with thirty times its bulk of water. Where the matters requiring to be disinfected are matters having an offensive smell, the disinfectant should be used till this smell has entirely ceased.

3. In the ordinary emptying of privies or cesspools, use may be made of perchloride of iron or chloride of zinc, or of sulphate of iron; but where disease is present it is best to use chloride of lime or Condry's fluid. Where it is desirable to disinfect, before throwing away, the evacuations from the bowels of persons suffering from certain diseases, the disinfectant should be put into the nightsoil or bedpan when about to be used by the patient.

4. Heaps of manure or of other filth, if it be impossible or inexpedient to remove them, should be covered to the depth of two or three inches with a layer of freshly-burnt vegetable charcoal in powder. Freshly-burnt lime may be used in the same way, but is less effectual than charcoal. If neither charcoal nor lime be at hand, the filth should be covered with a layer, some inches thick, of clean, dry earth.

5. Earth, near dwellings, if it has become offensive or foul by the soilage of decaying animal or vegetable matter, should be treated on the same plan.

6. Drains and ditches are best treated with chloride of lime, or with Condry's fluid, or with perchloride of iron. A pound of good chloride of lime will generally well suffice to disinfect 1000 gallons of running sewage; but, of course, the quantity of disinfectant required will depend upon the amount of filth in the fluid to be disinfected.

7. Linen and washing apparel requiring to be disinfected should, without delay, be set to soak in water containing per gallon about an ounce either of chloride of lime or of Condry's red fluid. The latter, as not being corrosive, is preferable. Or the articles in question may be plunged at once into boiling water, and afterwards, when at wash, be actually boiled in the washing water.

8. Woollens, bedding, or clothing which cannot be washed may be disinfected by exposure for two or more hours in chambers constructed for the purpose to a temperature of 210 deg. to 250 deg. Fahrenheit.

9. For the disinfection of the interiors of houses, the ceilings and walls should be washed with quicklime water. The woodwork should be well cleansed with soap and water, and subsequently washed with a solution of chloride of lime, about two ounces to the gallon.

10. A room, no longer occupied, may be disinfected by sulphurous acid gas, or chlorine gas: the first, by burning in the room an ounce or so of flowers of sulphur, in a pipkin; the second, by setting in the room a dish containing a quarter of a pound of finely-powdered black oxide of manganese, over which is poured half a pint of muriatic acid, previously mixed with a quarter of a pint of water. In either case, the doors, chimneys, and windows of the room must be kept carefully closed during the process, which lasts several hours.



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